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TOPICS OF THE DAY

IDEALISM AS A MEXICAN POLICY

THE WORKABILITY OF IDEALISM is the problem that President Wilson faces in his Mexican dealings, as the newspaper editors see it, and some of them have serious doubts of his solving it on that basis. His virtual declaration, in his recent speeches in Mobile and Swarthmore, that an uncompromising political idealism is the controlling factor in his much-discust Mexican policy, clarifies the situation for both the friends and the foes of that policy, and largely reduces editorial discussion to the question, "Will it work?" "Morality, not expediency, is the thing that must guide us," insists the President. That will be all very well when we have achieved the millennium, retort the newspaper skeptics, who hold that in the meantime a policy hewn grimly to the lines of abstract right is an ineffectual substitute for a policy of common sense and compromise that is free to adjust itself to the hard facts in the case. President Wilson is "dreaming a beautiful dream," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), but unfortunately "his ideas of governing Mexico do not conform with those of the Mexicans themselves." And another Republican paper, the Hartford *Courant*, does not hesitate to say that the Administration's policy of sacrificing expediency to morality in its dealings with the unhappy situation in Mexico has caused "an increasing disruption of order in that State," and has "cost hundreds of Mexican lives."

On the other hand, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), a very recent convert, declares that the Wilson policy in Mexico "must be admitted to be justified, in view of the obvious fact that the recognition of Huerta by our Government could scarcely have averted the fresh calamities that have befallen our sister Republic in the last month." The same paper goes on to say:

> "General Huerta has suppress the legislative department of the Mexican Government and constituted himself Dictator. All pretense of constitutional authority has been abandoned. The promised election, conducted under conditions which indicated that the will of the people, or any part of them, could not possibly prevail, has turned out to be ineffective, and the iron rule of the old soldier in the National Palace has been indefinitely prolonged. No fewer than nine distinct revolutions against the Provisional Government are now in progress, and since Mr. Gamboa, as Foreign Minister, asserted, in replying to the suggestions of Mr. Lind, that Huerta had 80,000 soldiers in the field and would soon restore peace, the danger of anarchy has greatly increased. It has often been said that with recognition by the United States General Huerta might have been enabled to hire more soldiers and end the warfare sooner. But on Sunday he issued an order increasing his army to 150,000 men. He must have money to feed and equip them.
>
> "Obviously Huerta's ambition has not been to establish a government of the people in Mexico, or to permit any interference with his own Dictatorship. As that most outspoken of Mexican statesmen, Manuel Calero, the Liberals' candidate in the farcical elections, remarked the other day, 'the situation is damnable,' and there is no evidence that recognition of Huerta as a matter of expediency would have helped to make it any better. A policy of morality has therefore triumphed over a policy of expediency, and the nations of the world must come in time to approval of President Wilson's method of treating the Mexican situation."

Altho in his speech before the Southern Commercial Congress in Mobile, Ala., the President avoided specific mention of Mexico, undoubtedly that country was uppermost in the minds of his hearers as he defined the attitude of the United States toward Latin America in general, reiterating his earlier declarations of disinterested friendship, and plainly indicating that the European nations were expected to maintain a policy of "hands off." A score of Latin-American diplomats were on the platform with the President as he spoke. Referring to the burden of foreign concessions under which the Latin-American countries labor, he said in part:

> "There is one peculiarity about the history of the Latin-American States which, I am sure, they are keenly aware of. You hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in Latin America. You do not hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in the United States. They are not granted concessions. They are invited to make investments. The work is ours, tho they are welcome to invest in it. We do not ask them to supply the capital and do the work. It is an invitation, not a privilege; and States that are obliged, because their territory does not lie within the main field of modern enterprise and action, to grant concessions are in this condition, that foreign interests are apt to dominate their domestic affairs—a condition of affairs always dangerous and apt to become intolerable!
>
> "What these States are going to seek, therefore, is an emancipation from the subordination which has been inevitable to foreign enterprise and an assertion of the splendid character which, in spite of these difficulties, they have again and again been able to demonstrate.
>
> "The dignity, the courage, the self-possession, the respect of the Latin-American States, their achievements in the face of all these adverse circumstances, deserve nothing but the admiration and applause of the world. They have had harder bargains driven with them in the matter of loans than any other

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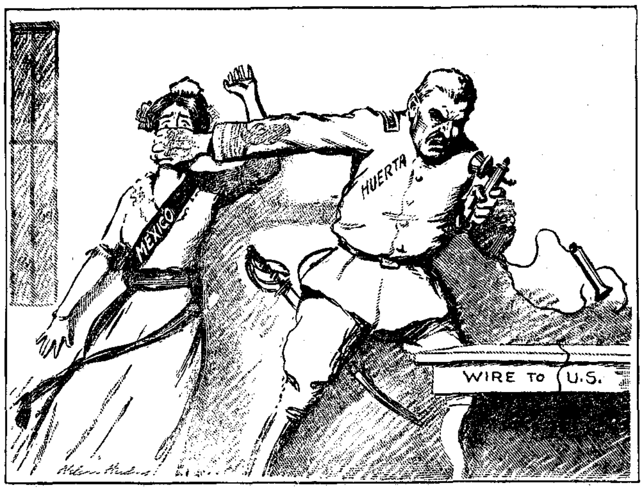
UNITED STATES CAVALRY PREPARED FOR EVENTUALITIES ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER.

people in the world. Interest has been exacted of them that was not exacted of anybody else, because the risk was said to be greater, and then securities were taken that destroyed the risks. An admirable arrangement, for those who were forcing the terms!

"I rejoice in nothing so much as in the prospect that they will now be emancipated from these conditions, and we ought to be the first to take part in assisting in that emancipation. I think some of these gentlemen have already had occasion to bear witness that the Department of State in recent months has tried to serve them in that wise. In the future they will draw closer and closer to us, because of circumstances of which I wish to speak with moderation and, I hope, without indiscretion."

We must prove ourselves, he continued, "their friends and champions, upon terms of equality and honor." More than this, "we must show ourselves friends by comprehending their interest, whether it squares with our interest or not," for "it is a very perilous thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in terms of material interest." After defining "the issue we now have to face" as "human rights, national integrity and opportunity as against material interests," the President said:



THE VOICE OF MEXICO.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"I want to take this occasion to say that the United States will never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest. She will devote herself to showing that she knows how to make honorable and fruitful use of the territory she has; and she must regard it as one of the duties of friendship to see that from no quarter are material interests made superior to human liberty and national opportunity. I say this, not with a single thought that any one will gainsay it, but merely to fix in our consciences what our relationship with the rest of America is. It is the relationship of a family of mankind devoted to the development of true constitutional liberty. . . . . . .

"America is a name which sounds in the ears of men everywhere as a synonym of individual opportunity, as a synonym of individual liberty. I would rather belong to a poor nation that was free than to a rich nation that had ceased to be in love with liberty. But we shall not be poor if we love liberty, because the nation that loves liberty truly sets every man free to do his best and be his best, and that means the release of all the splendid energies of a great people who think for themselves. A nation of employees can not be free any more than a nation of employers can be.

"So, in emphasizing the points which must unite us in sympathy and in spiritual interest with the Latin-American people we are only emphasizing the points of our own life, and we should prove ourselves untrue to our own traditions if we proved ourselves untrue friends to-day. Do not think, therefore, gentlemen, that questions of the day are mere questions of policy and diplomacy. They are shot through with the principles of life. We dare not turn from the principle that morality and not expediency is the thing that must guide us, and that we will never condone iniquity because it is most convenient to do so."

In his speech at Swarthmore, Pa., the President said he would like to believe that the whole Western Hemisphere is devoted to "the same sacred purpose," and that "nowhere can any Government endure which is stained by blood or supported by anything but the consent of the governed."

As still further illuminating his position, the New York *World* (Dem.) reminds us that in a message to Congress on the 11th of March he said:

"We can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government to advance their own personal interests and ambition. We are the friends of peace, but we know that there can be no lasting or stable peace in such circumstances."

Contrasting this policy with the attitude of the interested European nations, the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) remarks that it is an open secret that "none of them cares how Mexico's troubles are settled, provided order is restored and commerce and business are freed from the disturbing influences of revolution." And in this country also, it adds, there are scores of selfish and powerful interests which would like to use the United States as a catspaw to pull their financial chestnuts out of the fire—a fact which makes it "all-important that the American people should not permit their minds to be inflamed by those cunning war propagandists." Returning to President Wilson's attitude, *The Sun* goes on to say:

"It is impossible for the people of the United States to take a view which ignores the spirit in which this government was founded and the principles on which its safety and progress depend. It is not only hostile to our conception of higher national life, but is repugnant to the teachings of common sense and experience. Government by force does not make for stability and order, but breeds lawlessness and perpetual revolution. The foreign Powers, which are considering the subject solely from the standpoint of dollars and cents, might well ponder the point whether, even as a financial investment,

ARTILLERY CORPS OF THE MEXICAN FEDERAL ARMY, THE POWER BEHIND HUERTA.

such a régime as Huerta's will pay them in the end. Merely as a business proposition the only way to settle the Mexican question is to settle it right—to settle it on a basis of justice and ultimate popular freedom. The Mexican masses have yet sore need of political and educational training, but they have among them, as was shown by the Madero revolution, a saving minority of intellectual and unselfish patriots who are capable of leading their people to the light.

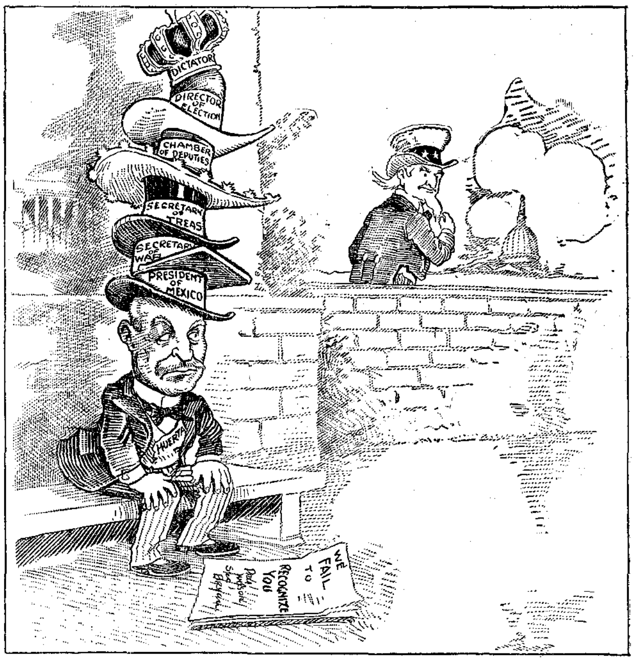
"Whether it is our business to interfere in Mexican affairs under any circumstances, except some act of direct aggression against ourselves, is another question and one which will be answered in the negative by the common sense of the country as well as by its sense of justice. We have no right to interfere merely to overthrow a government which seems to us cruel and repulsive. Such a policy would carry us far afield indeed, and would involve a career of national knight-errantry that would bring ruin on ourselves as well as others. Nor is there any moral or international obligation upon us to interfere merely in the interests of foreign promoters and business enterprises. Why should we spend millions of dollars and sacrifice thousands of lives in order to allow British and French and German investors to make money without let or hindrance in Mexico?"

At the same time the Washington Administration has made it clear to the European Powers that this country is determined to retain its traditional leadership in the present situation. As a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) puts it, "the United States Government is not consulting with the other Powers regarding Mexico, but is merely keeping them informed." And in the meantime we have sent four more battle-ships into Mexican waters. Our attitude is thus tersely defined by the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.): "The United States desires a free hand in dealing with Mexico, and it is earnestly hoping that circumstances will not compel the use of it in the form of a fist." And the New York *Globe* (Ind.) notes that "altho the President pledges his country against conquest, he does not say that it will be indifferent to chronically anarchic conditions."

As to the chances of success for President Wilson's idealistic policy, the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) reminds us that "Mr. Wilson showed in the first few weeks of his Administration that a man may be the purest of idealists and yet not be helpless in the midst of practical men who are anything but idealists." "We have yet to see that, in practise, the ideal which underlies the President's policy necessarily involves the unattainable," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the Chicago *News* (Ind.) thinks that "the great nations of Europe, when they recover from the shock of the President's golden-rule diplomacy will hardly stand out against it."

On the other hand, an English paper predicts that President Wilson will soon find himself in a position similar to that of Gladstone, who "after innumerable philippics on the wickedness of a spirited foreign policy, was driven to the bombardment of Alexandria and the addition of the Nile Valley to British responsibilities." And the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.) still holds that the President will have to choose "between Huerta and a war of intervention." The Baltimore *News*, another Progressive organ, points out that we have yet to receive any evidence that the Wilson policy finds favor with the Mexican public. The outlook is ominous indeed, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), which pictures special emissary Lind and the Administration he represents as "following the example of Micawber while they sit on the edge of a volcano."

More than one paper expresses amazement at the definiteness of the President's declaration that the United States will never again "seek one additional foot of territory by conquest." "Many people in the United States will resent his assumption of authority to bind this nation to a course of action at a date far in the future, when the present Administration will have passed off the stage," remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and in the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) we read:



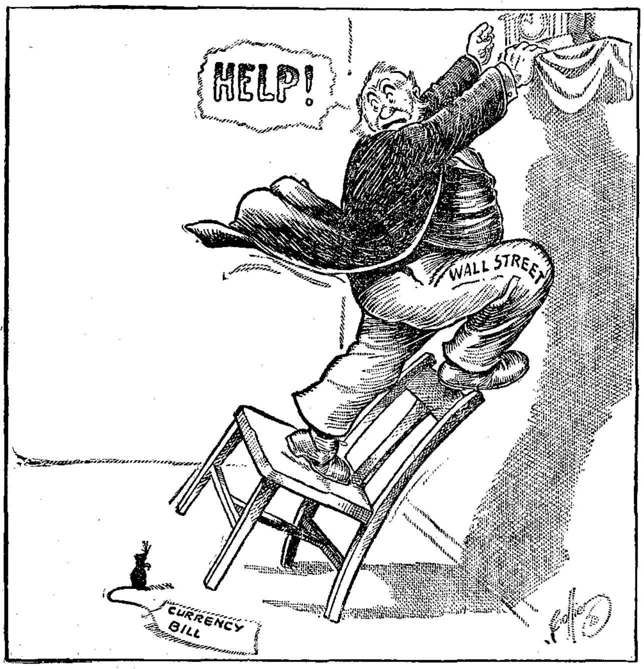
TOO MUCH FOR U. S.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

"Who of us can say that the United States will never again embark on a war of conquest? Who knows? . . . . . .

"If the disturbance below the Rio Grande continues, it is within present foresight that the day will come when our people will assuredly seek to gain territory by conquest, for there will not be long endurance of such conditions when the Panama Canal is open and its safety is menaced by neighboring uprisings."

A PLAN FOR A "PEOPLE'S BANK"

SUSPICION appears to exist in the mind of more than one hostile editor that Mr. Vanderlip's plan for a central bank is merely a clever scheme to delay all currency legislation. A central bank run by the Government would be a "People's Bank," say some, and they favor the idea; but others think we have dallied long enough over this and that currency suggestion and should proceed to action. Old metaphors are brought into play. There are those who suspect the president of the National City Bank of New York "of throwing a monkey-wrench into the Congressional machinery," notes the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.). And Mr. Carter Glass himself finds in the "fact that the Vanderlip scheme is projected at the eleventh hour of Congressional consideration with the hope of indefinite postponement of currency legislation should the scheme be given serious attention" a reminder "of the fox-chase and the red herring" drawn across the trail. Mr. Glass, indeed, reaches the conclusion in a statement to the press that "this newest currency scheme" is "intended to confuse the question of banking and currency reform, or else it is hoped that, by the adoption of some such scheme of absolute centralization it will be far easier hereafter for certain gentlemen to get control of it for certain purposes than would be possible under the proposed regional-bank system." But over against these alarming words from one of the authors of the Administration Currency Bill must be set the explanation that Mr. Vanderlip's plan was drawn up at the request of the Senate Committee for his "ideal" scheme of currency reform after he had previously referred to the Glass-Owen Bill as "80% good." Furthermore, several members of the Committee—representing both parties—favor the central-bank idea. Many bankers are quoted as approving it, tho there are those who prefer the Administration's plan, and a press dispatch speaks of "the prevalent impression about the Capital" being



THAT BLOODTHIRSTY, MAN-EATING MOUSE.
—Collier in the Chicago *Journal*.

> "That the banking community of the United States would prefer without much delay currency legislation that did not wholly meet its view of what such legislation should be, rather than have an indefinite postponement of action."

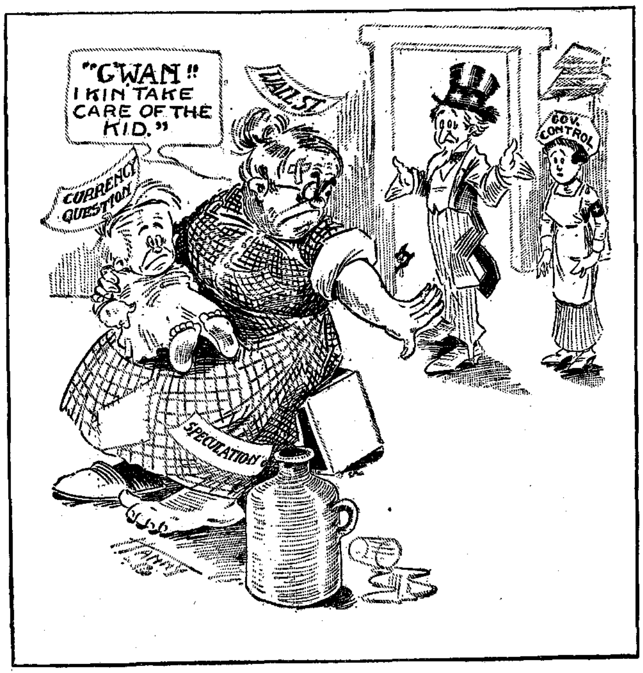
But this very postponement which alarms some is welcome to others. "If Mr. Vanderlip's scheme for the creation outright of a new Federal bank delays action and broadens discussion it will," in the New York *Globe's* (Ind.) opinion, "be doing a valuable work." And the New York *Herald* (Ind.) assures us that "if the injection of this project into the controversy should result in putting the whole question over until the regular session of Congress no harm will be done."

But Mr. Vanderlip declares emphatically that the presentation of his plan "does not indicate that I am opposed to legislation or that I am trying to confuse the political situation." He believes his solution to be wiser than that devised by the framers of the Glass Bill, and he offers it because, as he says,

> "Every one who has studied this subject knows that we must have one central-reserve reservoir. The regional-bank scheme only disguises this under a name, but gives to a political board the power to make twelve banks one through forced loans.
>
> "I believe we should have one bank; the stock of this bank should be owned by the people, and not by the banks. The control should be in the hands of public officers; the bank should issue the circulation, but in doing so it will violate the principle held by the Bryan wing of the party that the Government should control the issue and supply the currency.
>
> "A bank owned by the people, fully controlled by long-termed government issues, can be formed which will meet every economic principle and violate no part of the Democratic creed."

From the main outlines of Mr. Vanderlip's central-bank plan as read before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, we summarize the following more essential provisions:

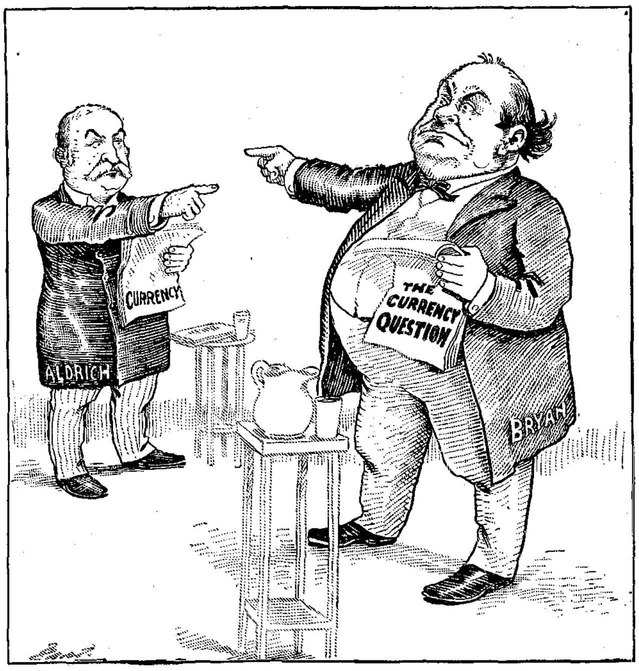
> "The Government is to grant a charter to the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States with capital stock of $100,000,000, the charter to extend for a period of fifty years. The bank is to be located in Washington, with twelve branches in other cities. The stock of the Federal Reserve Bank may either be subscribed for entirely by the Government with funds raised by the sale of bonds, or offered for public subscription, the success of such subscription to be insured by requiring all national banks to be liable for the purchase of their pro rata proportion of any stock not taken by the public. The stock shall have no voting power, and no rights of any kind shall attach to it except to receive dividends.
>
> "The Federal Reserve Bank shall be governed by a board of seven directors appointed by the President for fourteen-year terms. After the accumulation of a surplus and the payment of 6 per cent. dividends in case the public subscribes to the stock, its earnings shall go to the Government for the purpose of the retirement of the national debt. The Government shall deposit all of its general funds with the bank, and the bank shall be its fiscal agent. The bank shall issue circulating notes having the same qualities as the present National Bank notes, which



NO HELP WANTED.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

shall be redeemable at any branch on demand in gold and shall be an obligation of the bank."

The Vanderlip plan seems to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) "a decidedly better bill than the Glass-Owen measure." And the New York *American* (Ind. Dem.), which is glad that Congress now has two distinct schemes for consideration, looks upon the Vanderlip plan as the "most practical and progressive." In Washington *The Times* speaks of Senators Bristow (Prog. Rep.), Cummins (Prog. Rep.), Reed (Dem.), O'Gorman (Dem.), and Hitchcock (Dem.), of the Banking and Currency Committee, as having had decided bearings toward the central-bank idea even "before the first appearance of Mr. Vanderlip." The New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent reports their general opinion to be that "the Vanderlip plan not only incorporates the main features of the Administration bill, excepting only the issue of notes by the Government, but excels it in the matter of unifying the banking system of the country, while, at the same time, strengthening the hold of the Government upon it." Mr. Bristow has been heard to declare openly that he favors "a people's reserve bank, rather than the privately owned regional reserve banks of the bill as it passed the House." And *The Times* remarks editorially that



POINTING OUT THE MENACE.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

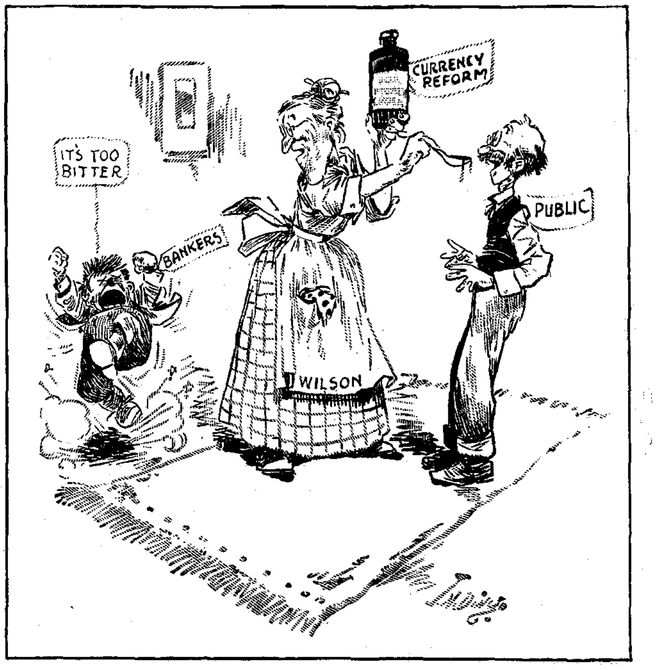
> "Not much will be gained by the assumption that such a bank would be the 'Money Power's' instrument. A bank owned by the people, its stock widely distributed among them, would hardly be closer to the 'Money Power' than a chain of twelve banks, each owned by the banks of its vicinage. The Vanderlip plan of control by a government board named for very long terms would certainly not get closer to the 'Money Power' than the Glass-Owen plan does."

This plan of government control is the one thing that the New York *Sun* (Ind.) objects to, yet it can not but recognize "that if this country is to have the superior advantages of a central bank there must be quite as much control of the institution as Mr. Vanderlip provides." He has, thinks *The Sun*, "taken over as many of the features of the Glass-Owen Bill as he could adapt to the central-bank scheme, and political approval of the project may not be so difficult to gain as one might imagine."

But it will be difficult enough, to judge from the tone of the Democratic press. We are reminded of the "blunt affirmation of the Baltimore platform": "We oppose the so-called Aldrich Bill, or the establishment of a central bank." Such Democratic dailies as the New York *World*, St. Louis *Republic*, Philadelphia *Record*, and Nashville *Banner* have no patience with the central-bank theory or Mr. Vanderlip's project for realizing it.

Papers, too, like the New York *Commercial*, Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), and Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), feel obliged to set aside any predilections they may have entertained for a central bank because the "people are not ready for it." *The Republican* reverts to ex-Senator Aldrich's condemnation of the Glass-Owen measure as "Socialistic." But in Mr. Vanderlip's "plan for a central bank, capital $100,000,000, with twelve branches, under absolute Government control—here is enough 'Socialism' to sink a ship." *The Republican* sees two main objections to this plan: "that this country is too large territorially for such an institution having the power to fix a uniform discount rate for all sections; second, that the plan is calculated to cause a long delay in securing any legislation whatever." And here the Massachusetts paper hits upon the one great argument that the press make against the consideration of the Vanderlip plan at the present time. As Mr. Vanderlip's distinguished fellow banker, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff puts it, in words echoed by the New York *Times* and *Journal of Commerce*, the introduction of the Vanderlip plan "may, it can not be doubted, prove a serious menace to currency legislation at this time and to the final reaching of the goal which is now in sight and almost attained." For the prevailing opinion in the press seems to be that whatever Senators may think or propose, the House will never accept any central-bank scheme, while the Administration will stand firm for "all the main features of the Glass-Owen Bill." Hence, concludes one Washington correspondent, even those Senators who favor the Vanderlip proposal are likely "to subordinate their individual preferences for the sake of early legislation." It is believed, however, that some of Mr. Vanderlip's ideas may be incorporated in the measure, for instance, there may be an effort to secure more complete Government control of the regional banks. Some of the other modifications which Senators have in mind are thus enumerated by one watchful newspaper man at the capital:

> "Reduction of the number of regional banks from twelve to four or five; elimination of the savings-bank provision; removing from the Federal Reserve Board the Secretary of Agriculture, Controller of the Currency, and, possibly, the Secretary of the Treasury; reduction from 20 to 10 per cent. in the amount of capital of the Federal reserve banks to be contributed by the national banks."



"WATCH PAPA TAKE SOME. PAPA LIKES IT."
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

FINDING FLAWS IN THE SEAMEN'S BILL

SHIP-OWNING INTERESTS may "pick holes" in the La Follette "Seamen's Bill," and faults may actually "develop in the working out of the law," observes the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, but in so far as Mr. La Follette's measure "stands for manhood treatment for the seaman, and tends to equalize him with other workers before the law, he is to be heartily congratulated on its passage" by the Senate. Ship-owning interests have been "picking holes," and there are editors who think they can see clearly what faults are going to develop when the law goes into operation. The Brooklyn *Eagle* contemplates the prospect with "consternation" and warns the public against the bill as "a measure to kill the coastwise and passenger-steamboat interests, a bill to turn over to vessels under the British flag the business on the Great Lakes, a bill that in the long run can only injure instead of benefiting the men for whom it is advocated." Three provisions of the "Seamen's Bill" which, in *The Eagle's* opinion, will have a particularly undesirable effect are stated as follows:

> "Sixty-five per cent. of the seamen on any ship must be 'able seamen,' qualified by three years' experience on the high seas, or four years on the Lakes.
>
> "Three-quarters of all employees on board must speak the language spoken by the officers.
>
> "Each ship must carry life-boats to accommodate all on board, and two able seamen for each life-boat."

And the Brooklyn paper thus objects:

> "The effect of the first provision is to bar out the Maine and Long Island and other harbor men who have been drawn on for American service on American ships and steamboats. The effect of the second might be to compel all Pacific Ocean ships to take the Chinese flag or some other flag instead of ours. The effect of the third would be paralyzing to all passenger steamboats. For example, the *Christopher Columbus*, giving an all-day service from Chicago to Milwaukee for a 100-day season, and having a capacity of four thousand, would have to carry eighty life-boats with accommodations for fifty persons each, making her dangerously top-heavy, and would have to employ 160 seamen instead of the present deck force of thirty men, conditions not different in kind from those which every other river and lake boat would have to encounter. . . . . . .
>
> "*The Eagle*, of course, recognizes the fact that seamen should be fairly treated. They are so treated now on every vessel flying our flag. That is the reason why so few ocean-going vessels do fly the flag. The owners can not compete with other ships which have a lower cost of maintenance, lower food standards, lower wages. We are to-day at the head of the list of nations in protecting seamen. We do not want to go backward. But we do want to prevent the Labor Trust from making competitive running of ships under our flag wholly impossible."

In the opinion of Mr. T. F. Newman, general manager of the Cleveland and Buffalo Line, "the bill, as it passed the Senate, will absolutely suppress most, if not all, of the passenger lines on the Great Lakes." Mr. W. M. Brittain, secretary of the American Steamship Association, declares that the provision that 75 per cent. of the crew of a vessel speak the language used by its officers would mean "the killing of the Pacific trade under the American flag." For, as he explains, our ships in that ocean have to carry Chinese firemen "in order to meet the competition of the Japanese- and Chinese-manned Japanese and British carriers." At present,

> "The plan is to have enough of the Chinese fire-room force English-speaking to transmit the orders of the officers. To require that all speak English would mean no more Chinese crews in the fire-room, and that would mean that American ships on the Pacific could no longer compete with their rivals."

This steamship man also objects to the "able-seaman" clause, which would repel "the very kind of young men we would gladly see in the service," while the requirement of two able seamen for each of the life-boats required practically means "the doubling of every deck crew, and it will mean that on the Great Lakes and many coastwise lines vessels will have to carry, feed, and pay a large number of useless men." President George A. White, of the Association of Passenger Steamboat Lines, told a New York *Sun* reporter that if "this revolutionary and anarchistic bill" were enacted it would be "the hardest blow that our merchant marine has ever received." And, according to *The Sun*, it is the universal opinion among steamship men that "since the United States had arranged for a conference of nations to be held in London on November 12 to consider many of the very matters taken up by the bill, its passage before the conference would be, to say the least, discourteous."

The only objection that the New York *Tribune* can find to the bill is that its relation to existing treaty obligations would seem "to be open to serious challenge." But this very point is to another daily in the great seaport city, *The American*, a cause for congratulation. It says:

> "The passage of the Seamen's Bill involves the abrogation of all treaties wherein the United States, something after the style of the Fugitive Slave Law, is now obligated to arrest deserting seamen and restore them to their ships. This is but another evidence of the growing disposition of the United States to emancipate itself from the hurtful bondage of unwise and restraining treaties, as well as its determination to emancipate seamen from involuntary servitude. . . . . . .
>
> "If the Seamen's Bill were passed for no other reason than to secure reforms needed in the handling of life-boats at sea, it would effect a wholesome restraint upon the employment of inefficient seamen, as well as compel vessel owners and the officers who command their ships to establish a far higher grade of seaman efficiency, in which the development of experts in the handling of life-boats will be a most welcome result. Those whom business or pleasure compels to go down to the sea in ships, such reforms as the Seamen's Bill will accomplish will greatly reassure as to their safety.
>
> "If, as owners fear, the bill when enacted will put them to greater expense than they now are in the manning of their vessels and in the accommodations afforded the men who perform the hazardous and exhausting labor required on shipboard, they should be able to extract some consolation from the thought that the better housed, the more comfortably cared for, the seamen are, the more efficient they are likely to be—a result making for greater safety of life and property at sea, in which owners, passengers, shippers, consignees, and underwriters will all substantially benefit."

AUTOMOBILE AND RAILWAY FATALITIES—Despite all we hear about the death-toll of our railways, it seems that as instruments of destruction they are hopelessly outclassed by the automobile. This fact is demonstrated by statistics compiled by Frederic Rex, municipal reference librarian of Chicago, who finds that in 1912 the number of persons killed by automobiles in 22 American cities having 100,000 or more population was 691. These figures move *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York) to point to the railway fatalities of the same year—the number of passengers killed in all ways on all the railways of the United States during that period being only 270. Says the railway organ:

> "In other words, the number of persons killed by automobiles in only 22 cities was 64 per cent. greater than the total number of railway passengers killed. It was likewise five times as great as the number of passengers killed in train accidents alone, which was 139; and it was greater than the number of passengers, railway employees, and all other persons, excepting trespassers, killed in all railway collisions and derailments, the total killed in collisions and derailments, excepting trespassers, being 685. The largest number of passengers ever killed in all ways in one year on the railways of the United States was 647, and yet this worst of all records, which was made in 1907, was 44 less than the number killed in automobile accidents in 1912 in the 22 cities.
>
> "The accident record of the railways is being used by some writers as an argument for their acquisition by the public. It is assumed that if the public owned them it would operate them safely. The public already owns the streets and highways, and these figures regarding automobile accidents indicate how safe it makes them."

SANE CHARITY IN KANSAS CITY

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE is a vague-sounding title for a department of municipal government. In some cities it might possibly suggest a sinecure created at the behest of a political boss with friends to supply with motor-cars. But to the people of Kansas City it stands for a commission with a definite humane enterprise, a department under which the work of controlling vice and guarding the interests of the poor is thoroughly organized, if we are to believe Alfred Pittman, who writes about it in the Chicago *Tribune*. The Kansas City Board of Public Welfare is not doing anything that has not been attempted elsewhere; its mission is not unusual; but, according to Mr. Pittman, it is better organized, has a more systematic program, and is obtaining more definite results than any other enterprise of its kind in the country. The idea originated in the brain of Frank P. Walsh, a lawyer, and its success is due largely to his work before he was recently appointed chairman of President Wilson's new Industrial Relations Commission. Mr. Pittman begins his article with a summary of the Board's important achievements:

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HE FIGHTS FOR THE LOWLY.

Frank P. Walsh's work for unfortunates in Kansas City led to his appointment to the chairmanship of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

"The municipal pawnshop, which is putting the extortionate pawnbrokers out of business.

"The welfare loan-agency, which is ruining the loan-sharks.

"The free legal-aid bureau, where the poor man can go to get protection in his legal rights.

"The municipal employment bureau, which got 27,000 jobs for men last year.

"The municipal rock quarry, which furnishes employment for men in the winter until they can find permanent situations.

"The municipal farm, on which prisoners are given wholesome work and where many of them are reclaimed.

"The parole department, under which men have earned for their families $200,000 in a period when otherwise they would have been a charge on the community.

"The inquiry into women's wages, which has thrown a sane and wholesome light where such a light was needed.

"The dance-hall inspection, under which scores of young people are saved each week from coming under evil influences.

"The housing investigation, which has presented facts that are bound to result in a general cleaning up of insanitary conditions."

This group of enterprises, which, in the opinion of Mr. Pittman, have made Kansas City a leader in social betterment work, had its beginning in the Board of Pardons and Paroles, created by ordinance in 1908. The plan had been presented to T. T. Crittenden, Jr., then mayor, by Mr. Walsh. Mr. Walsh had been fighting poverty and its unwholesome results ever since he was a boy, and he hated it as an unnecessary evil. Of thirty boys he remembered in his neighborhood in St. Louis, where he was born and reared, "only three had come through to normal, useful manhood." One of the causes of just such things, he thought, was the harm that was being done in the name of the law in the police courts. The writer goes on:

"The new commission constituted itself a board of second trial. It sat as often as necessary to keep up with all the police-court convictions. It was given ample authority to inquire into all cases in the municipal court and in the house of correction, and it had arbitrary power of parole or pardon.

"It was the Board's conviction in the beginning, as it had been Mr. Walsh's, that too many men were in the workhouse. One of the earliest conclusions of the Board was that there should be no men at all in the workhouse.

"The municipal farm was the result. It is a large place, 150 acres, ten miles or so into the country, where recreative outdoor work is given to such delinquent men as it is believed inadvisable to parole. The earnings of prisoners with destitute families are turned over to the wives and children who are in need. The city paid for the farm and erected suitable buildings. The workhouse as such ceased to exist.

"One of the farm's 'alumni' wrote back recently with such affection for the farm as a man might show for his college. His course there had straightened him up and he had gone West and made good. It is a typical case.

"The pardon and parole work of the Board disclosed a huge opportunity for social service which the ordinance that created the Board did not permit it to perform. After a little more than a year in its restricted field a new ordinance reorganized the board under the name of the Board of Public Welfare. Its membership was increased from three to five, and, besides its parole and pardon power, it was given complete control of all the city penal institutions and full supervision of all public charities and social work."

The Board's success, says Mr. Pittman, is largely due to financial aid from William Volker, a merchant, who was its president during the first three years of its existence. There is, of course, a public appropriation; the private aid is supplementary. No member of the Board is permitted to say where the private money comes from, but it is generally understood that Mr. Volker gives it. Mr. Walsh was counselor and attorney for the Board until he went to Washington, and Jacob Billikopf, superintendent of the United Jewish Charities, has been its expert sociologist since its foundation. Our informant goes on to review the work:

"The Board's welfare loan-agency started about two and a half years ago. Up to April it had lent $120,000 at a nominal interest rate—about one-fifth that charged by the usual loan-agencies and pawnshops—and paid a dividend of 4 per cent. Loan-sharks are the only persons who lose by the innovation.

"The free legal-aid bureau gives free legal aid to those who can not afford to pay for it. In the last year the agency has collected about $10,000 in sums ranging from 50 cents to $5, mostly owed for wages. These small sums never would have been paid, for the washerwomen, hired girls, and others who are often cheated out of their money would have had no way to collect it. This bureau also has brought back more than a hundred wife-deserters, who have resumed the support of their families with a little help.

"A set of rules is imposed by the Board on every public dance-hall, and inspectors are present to see that they are obeyed. If a dance-hall keeper does not cooperate, his place is closed. Agents of the Board personally visited in a year the homes of 276 young girls who have been found in dance-halls unchaperoned and without proper escorts. Only about a dozen of the parents of such girls, it was found, knew that their daughters frequented such places.

"The research bureau of the board is engaged in the investigation of general community problems. Surveys of housing, of unemployment, of the industrial conditions of men and women in factories and mercantile establishments, and of the social evil have been completed in the last two years.

"One of the results of this investigation has been a new and much improved housing code, and an event which doubtless was hastened by it was the definite and apparently final closing less than two weeks ago of every 'red-light' house in Kansas City. . . . . . .

"The parole system, it is believed, has saved the city more than all the work of the Board has cost. The free legal-aid bureau has collected for needy families many thousand dollars more than its cost. The free employment bureau likewise has got positions for men whose wages and salaries have aggregated annually several times what the bureau costs."

WHAT OUR NEW TARIFF DOES TO CUBA

OUR NEAREST NEIGHBORS are not likely to delay long in letting us know what they think of the effects of our new national tariff policy. From Cuba we are already hearing what a difference the new schedules of the Underwood Act will make. In the opinion of the editor of the Havana *Cuba News*, for instance, the whole face of Cuban-American economic and political relations will be changed. This is a sweeping statement, but the writer backs it up with figures and carefully worded statements. American trade with Cuba, we are reminded, has been fostered by the Reciprocity Treaty whereby Cuba grants a tariff reduction of 20 per cent. on American merchandise, and Cuban sugar imported into the United States is favored with a corresponding preferential. Now, with sugar on the free list, the island Republic is looking for some new favor to balance the 20 per cent. preferential "still granted American goods here." The Havana paper, which circulates largely among English-speaking residents in Cuba, continues:

"The Cuban legation at Washington is asking a special interpretation of her relation to the new sugar tariff between March 1, 1914, and May 1, 1916, when that commodity becomes wholly 'free.' Under the old tariff all sugars entering the American market paid 1.68 cents approximately per hundred weight, excepting Cuban sugar, which paid 20 per cent. less—*i.e.*, 1.34. After March 1, now, all sugars are to pay 25 per cent. less than the old tariff, or 1.26 cents, excepting Cuban sugar; the difference of opinion is as to what it should pay. Washington seems inclined to think it should pay as usual, 20 per cent. less than the regular tariff, or 1.008 under the 25 per cent. reduction. Cuba, on the other hand, says that when she entered into the Reciprocity Treaty she got definite privileges, among them a gross preferential of .34 cent below the tariff on sugar. The tariff has been changed, but she desires to retain that gross preferential, and to pay now, that is, 1.26 minus .34 or .92 cent, only."

This is "a question of mills," but, we are told, "it may involve the fate of sixty million dollars' worth of American business with Cuba." For, unless Cuba gets the concessions which "make continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty look worth while," what, "she will ask herself in plain Spanish," is its use to her?

"Spanish, French, German, and British business interests, against which it is a very real discrimination, will become very busy to persuade her that 'there ain't any.' If she should denounce that treaty American trade in this market would be wiped out by the pen-stroke.

"The other concessions Cuba will ask, perhaps now and perhaps not until after 1916, if she secures her interpretation of her treaty privileges under the new tariff, are lower duties on her tobacco, benefited not at all by present changes, and still lower duties on her fruits (pineapples and citrus-fruits)."

Passing from the consideration of these economic changes which the new tariff is bringing about, the editor of *The Cuba News* asks us to observe the ultimate effect on the political relations between Cuba and the United States:

"All agitation there has ever been here for annexation had its root in the desire of Cuban producers (regardless of their individual nationality) and of Cuban consumers as well to get inside the American tariff wall. . . . Now, President Wilson in Washington, enacting his new radical Tariff Bill, and President Menocal, in Havana, busily revising the Cuban tariff downward on necessities of life—food and clothing imported from the American market especially—and on agricultural and industrial machinery, implements, and combustibles —are showing them another way to attain what was their true object—free trade with the United States, which is truly Cuba's only market."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PRESERVING neutrality in Mexico is becoming almost as exciting as war. —*Newark News*.

HUERTA declares the Mexican people can not govern Mexico. Can he? —*Philadelphia Record*.

INCOME tax has at least killed press-agent stories of theatrical salaries.—*Wall Street Journal*.

NOT a few suspicious persons would shy at a Currency Bill that was unanimously approved by bankers.—*Chicago News*.

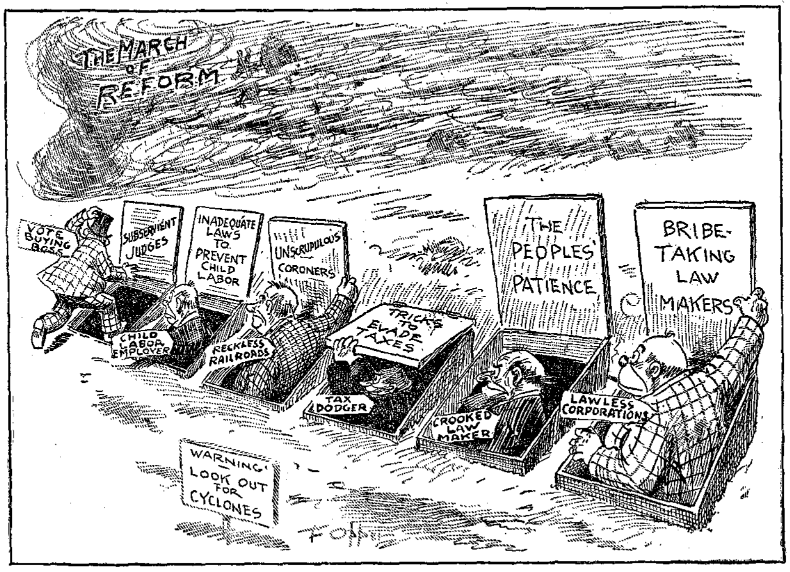
FEMALE police force for Chicago shows how the women's-club movement is spreading.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE Boston *Globe* asks: "Which is the most civilized nation on earth?" Well, which nation has a Boston?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

THE continued fighting in the Philippines indicates that many of the natives have not heard of the President's benevolent purposes. — *St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

BISHOP GAILOR says the negro needs something "that will make religion and morality identical." If the negro ever finds it he should pass it along to the white races.—*New York World*.

KANSAS will teach its high-school students to spell it "thru." A new pamphlet on "What's the Matter With Kansas?" is also in process of distribution.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



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THE SIX BEST CELLARS!

—Opper in the New York *American*.

"RIO riotously happy over Teddy's arrival." Of course. Add T. to Rio and you get Riot. —*Charleston News and Courier*.

ABOUT the only thing Colonel Roosevelt has never done is going over Niagara Falls in a barrel.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

IT becomes more and more apparent that Johnny Lind's voice doesn't possess the seductive qualities of Jenny's.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

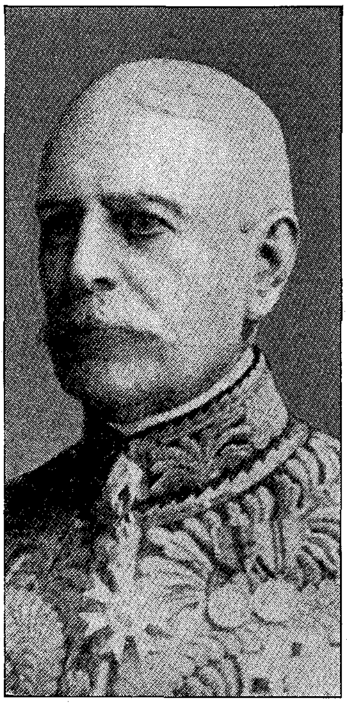
MISSPELLED words in a cuneiform inscription indicate that the simplifiers either were busy or needed to get busy at Nippur forty centuries ago.—*New York Tribune*.

IT is said that considerable apathy was shown by Mexican candidates for the presidency. Also, it is believed that they wore chain-mail undershirts and were unable to get any insurance.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

BRITISH ACCORD WITH US IN MEXICO

FIGS may not commonly grow on thistles, but the fine crop of British good wishes that has followed the uncomplimentary remarks of Sir Lionel Carden on our Mexican policy has the look of some such strange reversal of nature. Sir Lionel is British Minister to Mexico, presenting his credentials the very day after Huerta had clapped a large part of his Parliament into jail, and when this coincidence was called to his attention, he remarked, according to the dispatches, that "it was not incumbent upon him to investigate what President Huerta had done," and he "*did not consider it right for foreigners to constitute themselves a committee of investigation into the internal affairs of Mexico.*" Elucidating his meaning further, he remarked rather pointedly, as reported, that "I do not believe that the United States fully realizes the seriousness of the situation here." Next day he observed that the United States was "working in the dark," and went on to contrast the strength and ability of Huerta with the weakness and disorganization of the rebels.



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AN UNINTENTIONAL HARMONIZER.

Sir Lionel Carden's reported strictures on our policy in Mexico produced a most gratifying outburst of sympathy with us from the British press. Some of them suggest that he should return to his native land.

Several days later the British Embassy in Washington made a formal disclaimer of the authenticity of the interview—altho we have seen no denial of it from Sir Lionel himself—but the importance of the incident lies in the prompt action of the organs of British opinion in telling us that the British people are with us in our Mexican policy. True, considerable doubt seems to exist as to just what our policy is, but whatever it is, they say plainly that they value our friendship more than they do the British gold that is invested in the land of Huerta. "The friendship of the United States is more important to Great Britain than any oil concession," declares *The Pall Mall Gazette;* and the London *Graphic* thinks the British Government should first have assured itself that in supporting Huerta it "did not risk vexing the United States, whose friendship is far more than all Lord Cowdray's railways and copper-mines in Mexico." The London *Daily News* believes that "the interests of our friendship with America require the recall of a Minister who does not appreciate that the maintenance of such friendship is the keystone of British policy," and the London *Telegraph* would also recall British recognition of the Mexican ruler. Comparing what Britain has at stake in Mexico and in the United States, *The Daily News* says:

> "What have we at stake in Mexico? What is governing our policy? Simply and solely money invested in Mexico by English bondholders, mine owners, and oil concessionnaires. The higher interests of Mexico are frankly admitted to be out of the purview of British policy there.
>
> "Not all the British capital in Mexico would be compensation for even the risk of losing America's friendship. Under the present circumstances it would be our duty and the plainest common sense to acquiesce in the American policy, even tho we thought it mistaken; but President Wilson's policy is not mistaken. All that has happened in Mexico confirms the keenness of his insight and justifies the courage of his conduct.
>
> "We can only see one explanation of the British policy. We believe this country's Mexican policy is just the Mexican policy desired by a handful of British capitalists, who may have made it more palatable by persuading the British Foreign Office that behind President Wilson is the Standard Oil Company, reaching out for control of the Mexican oil supplies. There is a great deal which we are prepared to suffer at the dictation of rich men, anxious about their speculative investments, but we are not prepared to sacrifice the friendship of the United States; let the Foreign Office understand that."

Sir Hiram Maxim goes even further, and writes in the London *Morning Post* that Britain should stand with us, right or wrong:

> "Nothing is so important to England as the friendship of the great American Republic. The destiny of Mexico is inevitable, and it is only a question of time when the great Anglo-Saxon race will enter into possession of the country. This ought to be understood by the Anglo-Saxons of the British Isles, and her officials should not attempt to put a brake on the wheels of progress, especially on the continent of America.
>
> "Rightly or wrongly, England should *stand by the American policy in Mexico.*"

The London *Times* is more lukewarm, and the London *Globe* thinks we are expecting too much when we demand constitutional government in a country like Mexico. We are too idealistic, thinks *The Daily Mail*, and it adds:

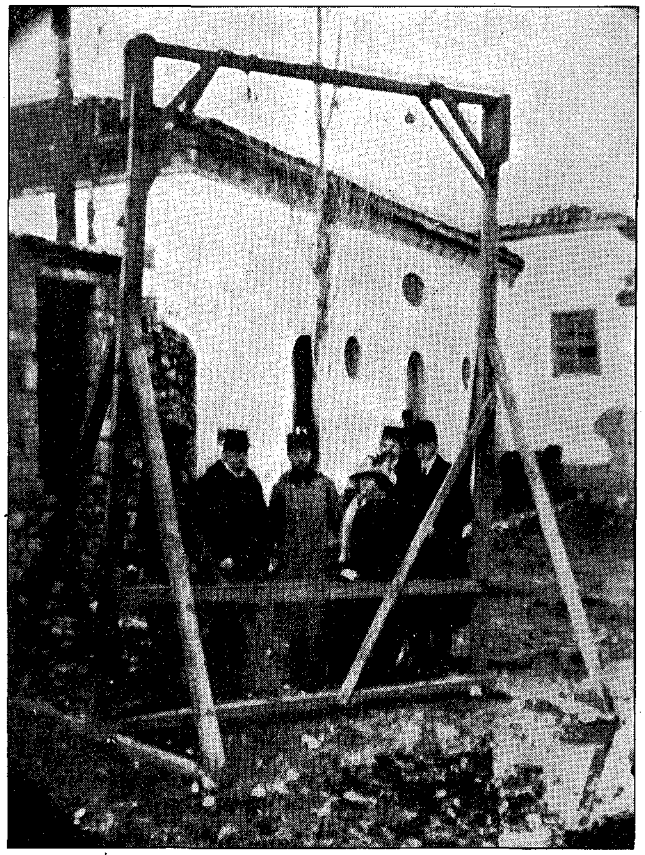
> "The danger in the Mexican situation is that which is always found lurking where idealism mingles with politics. Idealists seem fated to stir up trouble, and their idealism, if only for its transparent honesty, is more deadly in its effect if there are forces behind it which are by no means idealistic, but are only seeking to use it to serve their own earthly ends."

The Times takes this matter-of-fact view of the situation:

> "We have no sort of political interests in Mexico other than those which we have in any other foreign State in which our financial and commercial interests are large. It is no concern of ours by what men or what party the Government is carried on. It does concern us, for the sake of our trade and our capital invested there, that the Government should be able and willing to preserve some measure of order and justice and maintain a regular and stable administration. That is the limit of our interest in the internal affairs of the Republic. . . . . . .
>
> "We are awaiting the development of events with a sincere desire to see peace and decent government reestablished in Mexico. Americans, we all know, are inspired by the same motives, but they seem to define their attitude toward any new Government which the elections may bring forth before it has come into being. If they have a practical plan for realizing the immediate benefits which we and they agree that Mexico requires, we shall be ready, we need hardly say, to give it our best, our most friendly consideration. To speak frankly, we do not believe a Government can be established in Mexico in accordance with their ideals. We shall be delighted to find that we are mistaken.
>
> "There has, we repeat, been no friction between London and Washington on the question hitherto; we earnestly hope there will be none in the future."

TURKEY WILLING TO RESCUE MACEDONIA

THE FRIGHTFUL ATROCITIES in Macedonia since the Allies "rescued" it from Turkish rule arouse the pity of the Moslems, who think now that they should rescue the bleeding province from the Christians. It is stated as a fact by the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) that "to-day all the inhabitants of Macedonia, Bulgarians included, desire autonomy for Macedonia under Ottoman suzerainty," and it believes that "this would settle the whole vexed racial problem." The international Carnegie commission that has been making a searching investigation of the atrocities has just ended its labors, and the dispatches state that the commission blames all the Balkan Powers for their inhumanity. The letters of the Greek soldiers relating their atrocities, which were captured by the Bulgarians and denounced by the Greeks as forgeries, are declared authentic, and in addition the Greeks are charged with using the forbidden dum-dum bullets. The Bulgarians, however, are found to have outdone all the rest in atrocity, infuriated by what they considered the treachery of their allies. Turkey, Bulgaria, and Greece gave the commission every facility for inquiry, while Servia "did its utmost to prevent an unhampered investigation." The *Tanine* (Constantinople) remarks that the good name of the Turk is now cleared and the excellence of his rule in Macedonia is demonstrated. It observes:



OMINOUS FOR GREECE.

This photograph, sent to us by the Greek Legation in Washington, shows Mr. Bilinski with his wife and his vice-consul, standing behind the gibbet at Janina on which ten of the Greek notables of the city were executed during the war, condemned by the Turkish authorities. Mr. Bilinski has been appointed to represent Austria-Hungary on the commission which will trace the boundary between Greece and Albania, and Greece considers the appointment grossly unfair. A mass meeting of protest against it was recently held in Janina.

"Since the invasion of the Allies poor Macedonia has been a scene of blood and fire. From every quarter, from Mussulman, Albanian, Bulgar, Serb, Greek, comes one cry of complaint. The Christians, who were to be delivered from Turkish slavery, have found no rest. We can safely affirm that if there was any need of exculpating the good name of the Turks, the Balkan wars have accomplished that. Europe charged us with all the calamities suffered in Macedonia; we were the ones who killed, burned, maladministered, tried to make Turks of Christians. Well, we have retired. Paradise should now be restored there. But instead of a restored paradise, we see confusion, strife, and division run riot, so that the Greeks declare they have suffered more from the Bulgarians in six months than they did from the Turks in six centuries. While the Bulgars are publishing the brutalities of the Greeks, news comes of the slaughter of Albanians by Servians, and of the burning of Servian villages by Albanians, fearful anarchy everywhere. We don't propose to meddle with the business of Greeks, Bulgars, Serbs cutting each other's throats. We stand far off, spectators, and cry to all the world, There! now you see! But, alas, the poor Mussulman Turks are mixed up in the confusion and distress. The Greeks, on retiring from the regions they give up to the Bulgars, burn Moslem villages as a testimony to the justice of Greek rule, and drive the people far away. In Salonika there are many Moslem and non-Moslem merchants who are planning removal to Anatolia to start anew their business there, leaving all business prostrate in Salonika. But to-morrow's state will be far worse than that of to-day

"The hot blood in which old hatreds have fermented will develop brutal passions which will brook no restraint, and the Moslems will suffer most, till they are wiped out altogether. For they have no comitadji, adepts at slaughter, and can not defend themselves. Therefore if it is our duty to plan for the protection of the Moslems in Macedonia, it is also the duty of Europe, in the name of humanity, to consider what is to be done to restore security to the population of those regions, for Europe is in part responsible for present conditions.

"In our opinion, to put an end to the anarchy of to-day and to the wars which will burst out to-morrow, the remedy is to erect Macedonia into an autonomous principality with Salonika as its capital city, under the joint control of the Powers, when all rivalries and hostility shall be suppress.

"How is this result to be attained? Shall we send our Army to Macedonia to expel the Greeks and establish an autonomous principality? That would be a wearisome expedition, and besides it would subject us to charges which, in the face of our previous protestations, it would be difficult to meet. The work should be done by the united action of the Powers. We need financial aid from Europe, and must not do what will close this door in our faces. As to the settlement of the question of the islands, we have left it to the Powers, and I see no reason why we should be impatient over some delay in reaching that settlement. Is it not better if we wait? The scales are day by day turning in our favor. The dreadnought *Reshadie* will soon be added to our Navy and we shall then be in better condition to treat with Greece."

The *Ikdam* notes what others have also reported, that there is less religious liberty in Macedonia now among the Christian sects than there was under Moslem rule, and it favors a military invasion of Macedonia to restore the sway of the Crescent. It says:

"The Balkan War was to have liberated the various races from galling servitude. It has not so resulted. It has rather resulted in the loss of the rights those races held under Ottoman rule, when the Government recognized the religious and civil officers who were freely chosen by the several Christian communities. But the various elements of the population that have fallen into the hands of the Balkan Government can no longer possess the rights they formerly enjoyed. It is therefore natural that they should, all alike, without distinction of race or religion, desire autonomy under Ottoman sovereignty. This defines the present duty of the Ottoman state, viz., to go forward relying on her military strength and establish Macedonian autonomy. The Greeks have no right to remain in Kavala, or in Salonika, the capital of the new principality. The Ottoman Army should advance beyond Salonika, to Elassona, and enter Thessaly, and cancel the claims of the Greeks to the islands also. This erection of Macedonia into an autonomous principality would serve the interests of Roumania and of the Great Powers of Europe, and make possible a real balance of power in the Balkans, and stop the present deadly rivalry."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "INFERIORITY" OF WOMEN

SUCH IS THE VERDICT of no less an authority than Sir Almroth Wright, who is not only an M.D., an F.R.S., and an F.R.C.S.I., but is the author of the systems of antityphoid inoculation and of therapeutic inoculation for bacterial infections. His critics, not dazzled by all this, are asking what he would say about feminine inferiority if he should meet some such specimens as Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite, as Deborah and Ruth, as Mary of Bethlehem, as Joan of Arc, and Miss Nightingale, not to speak of the innumerable women who did heroic work in our own Civil War. What the shades of Harriet Beecher Stowe and George Eliot would say of the British scientist's book would make interesting reading. Its title is "The Unexpurgated Case Against Woman Suffrage," and it contains the following broad statement: "The failure to recognize that man is the master, and why he is master, lies at the root of the suffrage movement." Upon which the London *Daily Chronicle* comments in the verses of the following lampoon, under the title of "The Master":

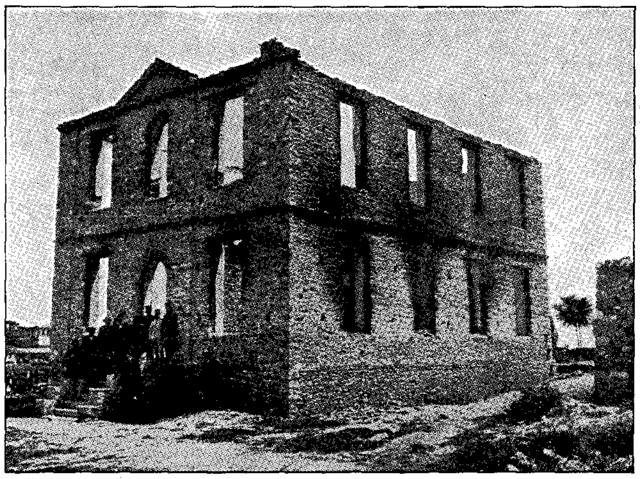
Female! Wilt thou court disaster,
Striving hard against the light?
Man declares that man is master—
Man is Wright.

Shouldst thou press for why and wherefore,
Woman's reason thou'lt invite;
Man is boss because he's master;
That's all Wright.

Hence, with thy mistaken "movement,"
Puny, servile parasite;
Status quo and self-improvement
Sounds all Wright.

Almroth thus succeedeth Almroth;
Have we not convinced you quite?
Female! Thou wouldst make a lamb wroth;
That's not Wright.

It will be remembered that last year Sir Almroth wrote to the London *Times* denouncing what he called "the hysteria and folly" of the Pankhurst campaign. He declares that "woman has hitherto stifled discussion by placing her taboo on anything seriously unflattering being said about her in public," so he announces now that he will set aside convention and speak what he conceives to be "indisputable but unflattering proof." He sums up the suffragists as women who want to have everything for nothing—"wives who do not see that they are beholden to men for anything and those who consider that they have not made a sufficiently good name for themselves—in short, all ungrateful women." Woman as a class is pronounced by this learned man to be an "insolvent citizen." "She contributes little to the finances of the state. If she has money, it has been made for her in the vast number of instances by man, and being a dependent of man, it follows that she is not entitled to vote."



GREEK SCHOOL AT ALISTRATI, BURNED BY THE BULGARIANS.

From "A Sad Page in Balkan History," published at Athens.

"The vote represents physical force, and woman does not possess that force," says Dr. Wright. "The virile and imperial race will not permit any attempt at forceful control by women."

BABY WOUNDED BY THE BULGARIANS AT SERRÈS.

From "A Sad Page in Balkan History," published at Athens.

Viewed from this standpoint of force, "the woman-suffrage measure stands on an absolutely different basis to any other extension of the subject. It would undermine the physical sanction of the laws." Woman, he says, "is intellectually unfit to exercise the vote. Her morality is as defective as her intellect. It is personal and domestic, not public, morality which is instinctive in her." To quote further:

> "It would be difficult to find one who would trust a woman to be just to the rights of others in the case with the material interests of her children or of a devoted husband involved. Woman is almost without a moral sense in the matter of choosing or engaging herself to political assistance with the view to influencing votes. In this matter one would not be very far from the truth if one alleged that there are no good women, but only women who have lived under the influence of good men. Even more serious than this sacrifice of public to private morality is the fact that even reputedly ethical women will, in the interest of what they take to be idealistic causes, violate laws which are universally accepted as being of moral obligation."

Sir Almroth proceeds by considering what is the reason for this sudden outburst for woman-suffrage, and he says:

> "The suffrage movement has resulted from an excess of female population which has produced economic difficulties for woman, and the severe sexual restrictions which obtain in England have bred in her sex hostility. The real aim of the suffrage movement is to give women the economic independence out of the earnings and taxes of men. If this movement succeeds, if the ambitions of the suffragists could be realized, every assembly, board, university, and learned society would be converted into an epicene institution until we should have nothing everywhere but one vast cock-and-hen show."

The learned doctor closes with an appeal to teachers who must impress upon the minds of girls the fact that individual men will shower upon individual women "every good thing which, suffrage or no suffrage, they could never have procured for themselves."

The question of woman's rights received a somewhat different treatment at the Church Congress recently held at Southampton, where Bishop Welldon, one of the most advanced thinkers in the English episcopate, declared that in his opinion "women should have equal authority with men in asserting their conjugal and property privileges." The *Daily Mail* (London) takes up the various pleas of the Doctor and the Bishop, the latter of whom summed up his views by saying, "What is needed is that the half-learned lesson of chivalry toward women should be mastered." On which this paper remarks, "We prefer the Bishop's standpoint and temper to the scientist's."

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN INDIA

LITTLE as we may suspect it, the occasional visits paid to our country by some of the native Princes of India are having a far-reaching effect upon the advancement of the millions of East-Indians over whom these rulers exercise government in their own name and right, tho subject to some interference on the part of the British-Indian authorities. The Gaekwar of Baroda—his Highness Shri Sir Sayaji Rao III. Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., *Sena Khas Khel* (Commander of the Select Army), *Sham Sher Bahadur* (Illustrious Swordsman), to give him some of his titles—who has come to us more than any other of his fellow chiefs, was so struck by the liberality with which we make provision for the education of our rising generation that he sent orders home to make primary education free for all and compulsory for schoolable boys and girls. This innovation caused considerable annoyance to the authorities of British India, for they fight shy of the expense, not only because to meet it they will have to cut down the huge "white" army kept in Hindustan, but because by investing the natives with knowledge they will make them long for self-government. However, we read in the "Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Conditions of India During the Year 1911–12 and the Nine Preceding Years," issued by the British-Indian Government, that the reform inaugurated by the Maharaja of Baroda has made remarkable headway. This document, prepared by officials the reverse of friendly to the Gaekwar, says:

AN AMERICAN AT HEART.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, as he appears in Oriental garb and surroundings. While his looks here seem to belie his Yankee predilections, his reforms in Baroda reveal his underlying Americanism.

"The Gaekwar has shown great interest in education, and notable advances have been made. In 1904 an act was passed to provide for the extension to other parts of the State of the system of free compulsory education (up to a certain standard) that had been in force experimentally in one *taluka* (subdivision) since 1893, and in the following year it was decided to extend the system accordingly to all parts of the State, excepting certain very backward tracts. The number of schools was greatly increased in the next few years, special grants being made to some villages whose local boards were unable to open schools for want of funds. The ages between which attendance is compulsory are 7 to 12 for boys and 7 to 11 (7 to 10 previous to 1909) for girls; exemption is allowed on various grounds. At the end of 1910–11 there were 6,906 students in 41 English-teaching institutions and 178,571 in 2,985 vernacular schools. The number of girls attending different schools was 54,497.

"There were various special schools, including four music schools. The expenditure from State funds on education increased from £42,650 in 1902–03 to £92,421 in 1910–11.......

"The report for 1910–11 (issued by the Baroda Government) states that the Education Department is under orders to open primary schools wherever it is possible to gather together fifteen children, and that on this basis no village with a population of one hundred souls will long remain without a school, save under exceptional circumstances."

The Gaekwar also is advancing agriculture by means outlined thus by the same authority:

"Agriculture has been helped by means of seed depots, by the employment of specialists, and by various arrangements for instruction and demonstration. Three agricultural banks were established in 1899 and subsequent, and two organized in 1910–11 brought the total to five; their operations have been on a rather limited scale, the working capital in 1912 amounting to £11,300. Considerable progress has, however, been made under a Cooperative Credit Societies Act passed in 1905; at the end of 1911–12 there were 122 societies, with 2,815 members, and a working capital of over £13,000."

The Maharaja of Baroda engaged the services of an American expert, Mr. R. Cahoon Whitneck, to advise him on the organization of finance and banking, and as a result a great economic advance has been made. More recently the Maharaja employed an American expert to make a thorough survey of the economic resources of Baroda. We read:

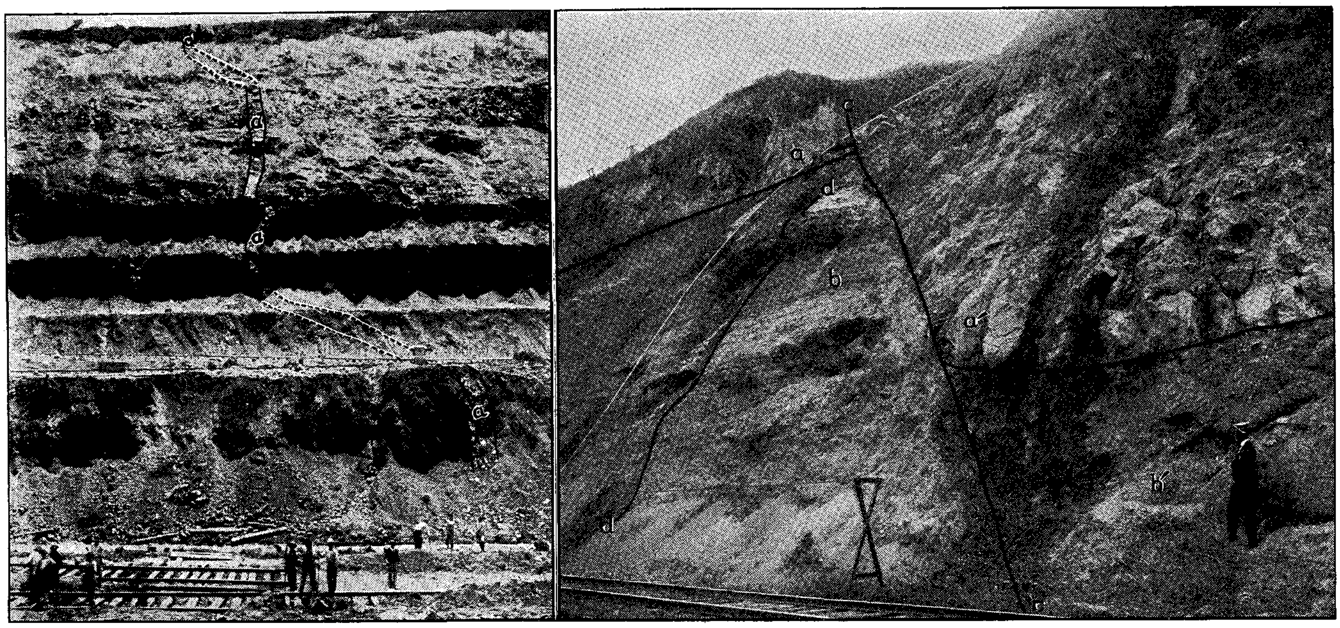
"Manufacturing industries have made some progress. The State cotton-spinning and weaving mill was sold to a company in 1905, and various other companies have been floated. In 1906 an economic adviser was appointed, and the Bank of Baroda, subsidized by the State, was opened in 1908. A geological survey of the State from an economic point of view was carried out in 1908, but no very notable result was accomplished."

Among the other notable reforms made by this enlightened East-Indian, the following are mentioned in the Blue Book:

"Mention should be made of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act, a tentative measure of social reform passed in 1904, which fixt twelve as the minimum age of marriage for girls. The act made provision for exemptions of which advantage has been taken in large numbers of cases, and offenses have been very leniently dealt with."

During the last four years an American expert has been busy at Baroda organizing stationary and circulating libraries at the capital of the Gaekwar's State and throughout his dominions, which had, according to the recent census, an area of 8,099 square miles, a population of 2,032,798 souls, and which yielded an annual revenue of about $5,500,000.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A DIKE OF BASALT (*a*), WHICH CUTS VOLCANIC CLAY ROCK.

This basalt was hot molten lava when it was injected into the clay rock. Since cooling it has been subjected to shearing stresses which have broken and jogged it considerably. The parallel benches mark excavation levels.

REMARKABLE FAULT PLANE (*c*) ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CULEBRA CUT.

The earth adjustments which caused this, and similar breaks or faults, took place thousands of years ago. The rocks on the right of (*c*) dropt downward about forty-five feet, as shown by the fact that (*a'*) is a continuation of the lava flow (*a*), (*b'*) of (*b*), and so on. A minor break or fault plane is shown at (*d*).

EVIDENCES OF DISTURBANCE AT PANAMA.

The Geologist of the Canal Commission says that while it is "not absolutely impossible that a destructive earthquake might visit the Canal, still it is so extremely improbable as to be well outside the range of all practical considerations."

EARTHQUAKES AND THE CANAL

THE RECENT OCCURRENCE of two earthquake shocks at Panama gives special interest to a study of geological conditions on the isthmus and of what they reveal, contributed by the geologist of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Donald F. MacDonald, to *The Scientific American* (New York, October 18). He tells us that while the earthquake belts of Central and South America are approximately coextensive with the regions of fairly high mountains, there are few, if any, mountain ranges, properly so-called, in the Panama Republic, altho there are high mountain groups. According to the older geographies the North and South American Cordilleras were practically one continuous chain from Alaska to Cape Horn. This, Mr. MacDonald assures us, is quite incorrect, for the mountains of Panama, Costa Rica, and some of the other Central-American republics are younger than the great ranges and had a different origin, for they are not due to folding by lateral pressure, as the mountains of western America chiefly are, but originated from intrusions of volcanic rocks. He goes on:

"Therefore, the Canal is far removed from the great mountain masses, the settling and adjustment of which might cause cumulative stresses that would culminate in rock ruptures great enough to give destructive earth vibrations. Furthermore, the relative weakness of most of the rocks within the Canal Zone region prohibits the accumulation of stresses sufficiently great to cause violent rock rupture, with concomitant earth jars of destructive proportions. Theoretically, then, we would expect the Canal Zone to be well outside the Central American earthquake belt. This is quite in accordance with the facts of observation as given in a long and fairly complete record of the quakes that have occurred from the time of the Spanish conquest to the year 1886.

"In all that time and up to the present only two severe shocks were noted; one of these, in 1621, destroyed many of the buildings in Panama, and one in 1882 damaged several buildings and bridges, and locally threw the railway track out of alinement. In Colon the latter quake is said to have opened a few crevices, and to have been attended with some fatalities. Very many smaller shocks have occurred, and since the installation of seismographs by the Isthmian Canal Commission, numerous tremors, most of which are detectable only by instrument, are recorded every month. The liability of the Canal to injury and destruction by earthquakes has been proclaimed; but the fact is that no earthquake since 1621 would have inconvenienced it, and the shock of that year, tho severe enough to shake down adobe houses, and even some masonry structures, would have had no serious effect on canal slopes, and little effect on such rock-founded, solid concrete structures as the locks. . . . . . .

"Tho not absolutely impossible that a destructive earthquake might visit the Canal, still it is so extremely improbable as to be well outside the range of all practical considerations. In summary, then, the following are the chief resons why it is believed the Canal will never be in any appreciable danger from earthquakes:

"1. The large number of tremors instrumentally recorded every month is evidence that slow adjustments are constantly taking place, and thus no great accumulations of stress, that might later culminate in a big shock, are possible.

"2. The absence from the Isthmian region of high mountains and of geologically recent volcanic activity is evidence in favor of the absence of earthquakes; especially as such high mountains are a striking geological feature of the whole Central American earthquake belt.

"3. The presence of numerous small faults and of the faulted-down conditions of such volcanic cores as Gold Hill and Contractors' Hill is evidence that adjustment here has progressed well on toward the establishment of normal conditions of equilibrium.

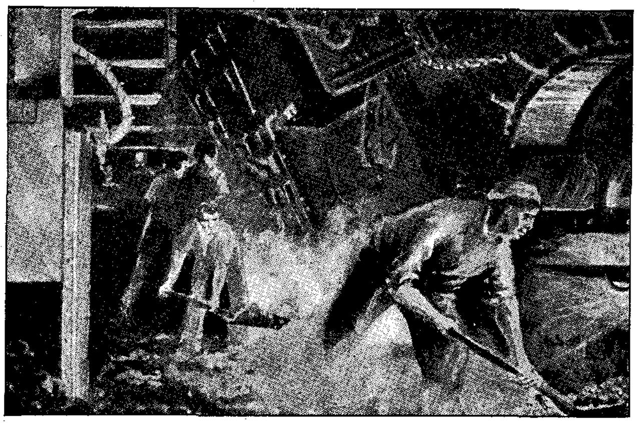
"4. The tensile strength of the majority of the rocks within the Canal Zone is quite low, and they would shear with comparative ease, thus preventing any relatively great accumulation of stress which might result in a comparatively intense shock. However, experience teaches that where earthquakes happen, maximum destructive effects on buildings occur where they are built on loose and friable material. This consideration might therefore subtract a little from the saving benefits of the yielding and preventive qualities of the Canal Zone rocks.

"5. Over three hundred years of earthquake observation shows only two shocks of considerable magnitude, and there is every reason to believe that the severest of these would not have seriously damaged even the most delicate parts of the Canal.

"That many small and harmless shocks will traverse the Canal Zone is certain, but that the Canal is liable to be seriously damaged by earthquakes is contrary to all the evidence."

A NAVAL REVOLUTION THROUGH OIL-FUEL

THE MEANING of oil-fuel in the Navy, as an all-round promoter of efficiency, is explained in an illustrated article contributed to the London *Graphic* (October 11) by Percival A. Hislam. The matter, we are told, has been occupying the attention of the British Admiralty since 1900, when they began experiments with the old cruiser *Blenheim*, and when Winston Churchill became First Lord, a few years ago, there were already 112 British war-ships built or building to burn oil-fuel exclusively. Under the Churchill régime, a further great impetus has been given to this use, and in his first ship-building program—that of 1912–13—every unit will use oil alone to make steam, including five battle-ships, eight cruisers, twenty destroyers, and many submarines. This looks as if the powerful British Navy would ultimately use coal only in exceptional cases. What are the advantages that have induced the British naval authorities to make this great change? Says Mr. Hislam:


Illustrations from the London "Graphic."

THE OLD STYLE.

In the stoke-hold of a coal-burning ship. The present stoke-hold is an inferno of heat, noise, dust, and incessant labor.

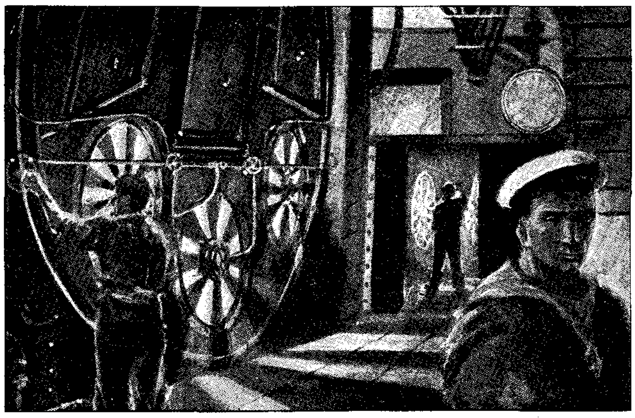
"In the first place, when a coal-burning ship has emptied her bunkers the whole crew have to shovel and carry, stow and trim for hours on end. An average armored ship can carry 2,000 tons, and it would be a good performance for six or seven hundred men to get such a quantity on board in ten hours; and for another ten hours after that they would be fit for very little.

"An oil-burner simply goes alongside a wharf, hoses are screwed on to the pipes which lead down from the tanks, and the whole operation of 'oiling' is completed in a marvelously short space of time without the least manual labor. What a vast difference, too, when it comes to feeding the furnaces! In a coal-burning ship when running at full speed the stoke-holds are full of sweating stokers, stript to the waist and shoveling madly but methodically, trimming the furnaces, or clearing one of rubbish. This operation leads to a reduction of steam, so that no coal-burning ship is able to maintain full power for any great length of time. On the other hand, the stoke-hole of an oil-burning ship is as quiet as a reading-room by comparison. A spray leads from the tanks into the furnace, and through this the oil is pumped; and all that the 'stokers' have to do is to see that the proper pressure is maintained, that the oil is burning properly, and that the sand into which the waste falls is occasionally renewed."

There is, however, one trouble confronting the British Admiralty—that of supply. Supplies must be drawn from oversea, and besides this, prices are being held up by a complicated system of 'rings.' To overcome the first difficulty, the Admiralty is constructing depots for storing oil at an expense of over $5,000,000, and is also building ships for the carriage of oil from the oil fields to these depots. To render the Navy independent of rings, the Government is becoming the owner, or at any rate the controller, of at least a portion of the supply of oil required, now about 200,000 tons a year. To quote further:

"Ultimately, of course—and perhaps very soon indeed—the internal-combustion engine will replace steam as the motive power of even the largest ships, and oil will then be used in the most efficient manner.

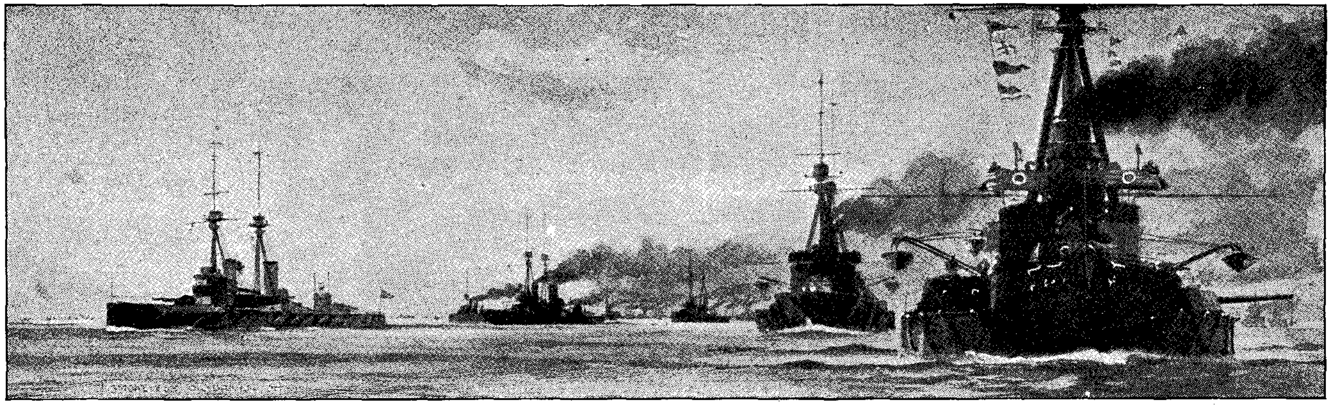
"In addition to its many other advantages for naval purposes, oil scores heavily over coal as a steam-raiser. The burning of 1 pound of oil will convert 13 pounds of water to steam, whereas a similar weight of coal converts only 8 or 8½ pounds. This means that a given weight of oil will carry a ship more than 50 per cent. farther than an equal weight of coal; and the liquid has another notable advantage, inasmuch as it occupies only 86 per cent. of the space required for coal.


THE NEW STYLE.

The furnaces of an oil-fuel warship. The stoke-hold of the future, where all is clean and silent, and little labor is required.

"Altogether, it is not exaggerating to say that as a means for moving ships oil is at least 60 per cent. superior to coal—that is, while our latest ships can carry sufficient coal to take them some 1,800 miles at a speed of 22 knots, they would be able to travel 3,000 miles if oil instead of coal were burned in their furnaces. This is obviously a factor which may influence naval strategy very considerably. It reduces the value of coaling stations and fuel depots generally by 60 per cent., and consequently those nations which are less favorably situated in this respect than Great Britain will feel the severity of the handicap much less. Germany is a notable instance of a strong sea Power possessing practically no oversea bases whatever, and this has always been held to afford a very strong guaranty of protection to British commerce in the event of war, since a commerce-destroyer can not for long pursue its duties without replenishing its bunkers.

"The substitution of oil for coal, and of tanks for bunkers, will not remove the handicap altogether, but it is reduced by every increase in the endurance of the ship. This advantage is not a one-sided one. The stronger Power acts on the offensive, a policy which involves the absence of its ships from their own bases. With oil instead of coal they would have to return much less frequently for fresh fuel, and, indeed, the necessity for doing so would be obviated altogether, since the oil can be taken out to them by tank-ships and transferred at sea."



Pictures by Oscar Parkes.

OIL VERSUS COAL.

The smokeless oil-driven ship (on left) contrasted with a coal-fuel squadron under its canopy of smoke.

THE USES OF UPSIDE-DOWN FLYING

At least one authority on aviation thinks that the recent demonstrations of upside-down flying, described in The Literary Digest, are likely to do more harm than good. What Pégoud has proved, says the editor of *The Aeroplane* (London, October 2), is that a properly constructed machine, with a pilot who keeps his head, is safe in any position, provided it is far enough from the ground. But he has not proved the stability of the machine, which could only be shown by locking the controls, and then seeing whether it would right itself without human aid. Pégoud's performance is likely to give confidence to pilots under adverse circumstances, but the trouble is that it will probably be imitated by less able pilots on less suitable machines. Possibly it may be well, says the author, with somewhat brutal cynicism, if the first pilot who attempts M. Pégoud's performance breaks his neck, as this will act as a useful deterrent to others. As a sane pronouncement on this question he prints a letter from an English aviator, Mr. J. W. Dunne, which ends as follows:

> "Allow me to point out that there are at present three possible lines of development toward safety in flying.
>
> "(1) An unstable machine controlled by a skilled human being. (2) An unstable machine controlled by automatic insentient mechanism, as in the 'Moreau,' with its inevitable risk of failure at some critical moment. (3) A stable machine which does not require controlling at all.
>
> "I believe in the future of the last-named type, and I believe I carry the majority of pilots with me."

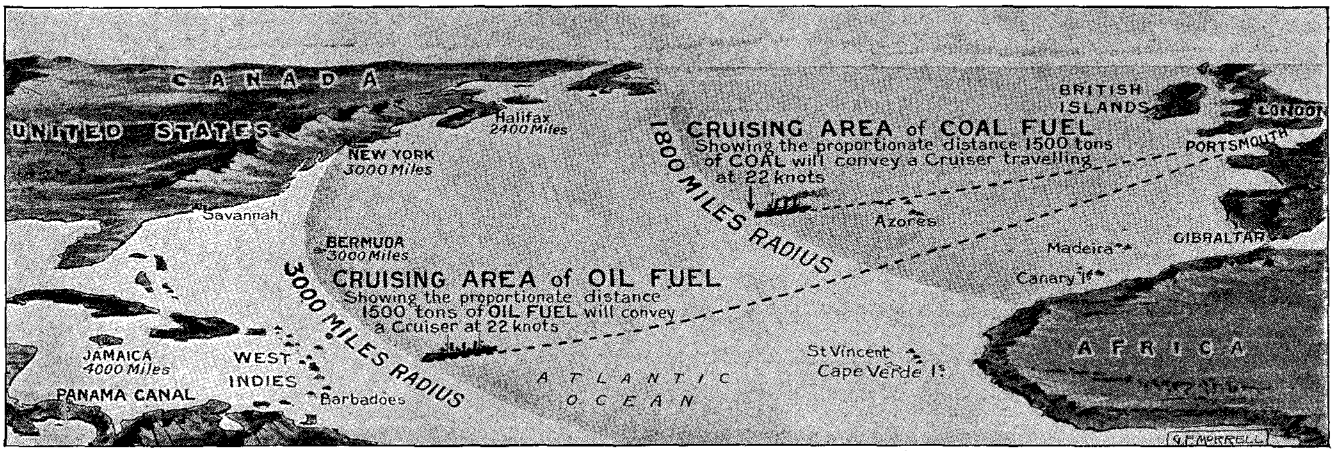
The editor's conclusion is given briefly in the following lines:

> "What is wanted is not a machine which can be righted by the pilot when turned upside down, but a machine which will never turn upside down at all."

A NEW METHOD OF STERILIZING MILK

While pasteurization effectually destroys germs in milk, it somewhat modifies both the properties and the flavor. A new process invented by Dr. Lobeck, of Leipsic, is said to be free from these objections. Pasteurization consists in heating the milk to a temperature of from 144° to 149° F. The new method consists of a more sudden heating to about 135° F., followed by an immediate cooling, the theory being that harmful bacteria are instantly destroyed by the right temperature, while a change in the flavor and other qualities of the milk requires longer time to effect. In the *Revue des Sciences* (Paris) for September 30 the following description is given:

> "The apparatus consists of two cylinders, one inside the other. The milk enters the inner cylinder through a blast-pipe in the form of spray. The space between the two cylinders serves as a heating chamber into which steam enters by lateral tubes and heats the milk to the desired temperature (about 135° F.). The two compartments are closed by tightly fitting lids or caps. The accessory parts are a force-pump, a pressure reservoir, and a refrigerating apparatus. This last is provided with a hood to prevent infection from outside and contact of the air with the cooling surfaces.
>
> "The force-pump draws the milk, and throws it into the reservoir, where it finds a pressure of three or four atmospheres.


CANADA
UNITED STATES
Halifax 2400 Miles
NEW YORK 3000 Miles
Savannah
BERMUDA 3000 Miles
JAMAICA 4000 Miles
PANAMA CANAL
WEST INDIES
Barbadoes
3000 MILES RADIUS
CRUISING AREA of OIL FUEL
Showing the proportionate distance 1500 tons of OIL FUEL will convey a Cruiser at 22 knots
ATLANTIC OCEAN
1800 MILES RADIUS
CRUISING AREA of COAL FUEL
Showing the proportionate distance 1500 tons of COAL will convey a Cruiser travelling at 22 knots
Azores
BRITISH ISLANDS
LONDON
PORTSMOUTH
GIBRALTAR
Madeira
Canary Is
St Vincent
Cape Verde Is
AFRICA
G.F. MORRELL

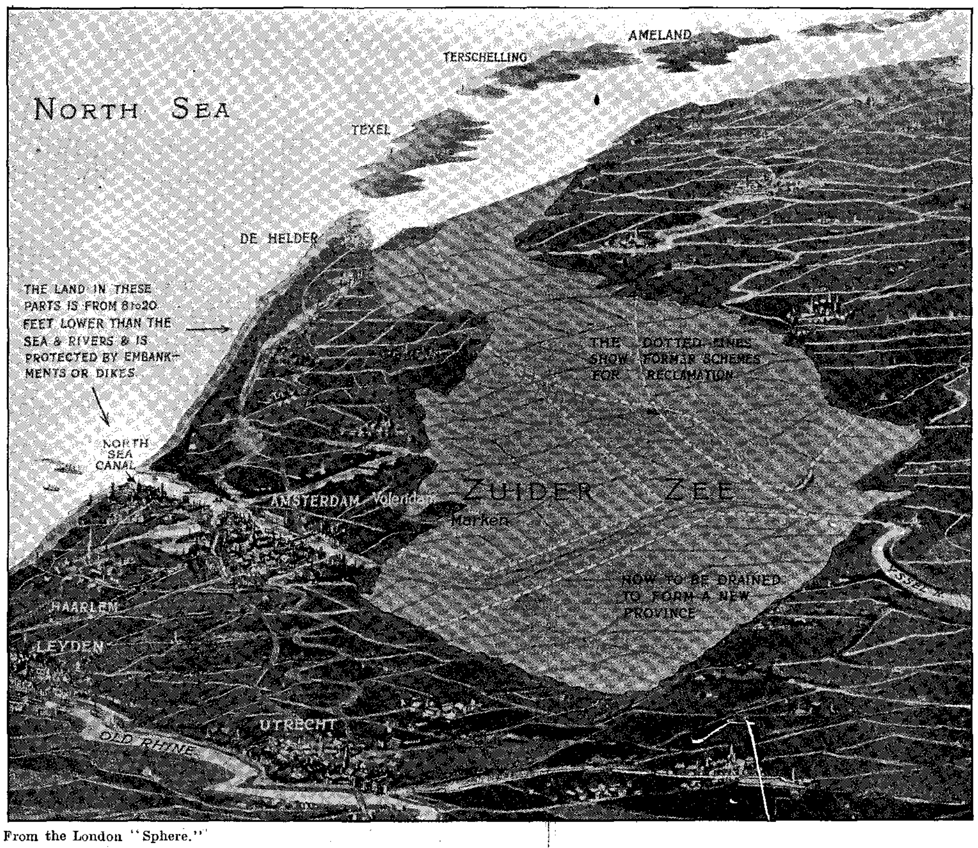
ADVANTAGES OF OIL PROPULSION SHOWN AT A GLANCE.

This map is designed to show the relative value of oil as compared with coal for long-distance cruising purposes. The effect will be to render many coaling stations superfluous. In fact, the radius of action of a war-ship would practically extend to the Antipodes.

> A regulator prevents this degree of pressure being exceeded and pushes all excess of milk toward the reservoir."

An excellent feature of the machine is the ease with which it is cleansed and sterilized. This is accomplished by the simple method of operating it for ten minutes with very hot water instead of milk. The sterilizer can then be set to work and will run for hours without interruption and without attention. The process is said to be especially effective in destroying the bacilli of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, etc.

TO CONQUER A NEW DUTCH PROVINCE—A new province is to be added to Holland as the certain result of a costly and laborious contest, waged not with human foes, but with the forces of nature—forces that the hardy Dutch have many times met and subdued in the past. The much-talked-of reclamation of the Zuider Zee is apparently at last to be carried out in earnest. Says *The Sphere* (London, October 4):


AMELAND
TERSCHELLING
NORTH SEA
TEXEL
DE HELDER
THE LAND IN THESE PARTS IS FROM 8 TO 20 FEET LOWER THAN THE SEA & RIVERS & IS PROTECTED BY EMBANKMENTS OR DIKES
THE DOTTED LINES SHOW FORMER SCHEMES FOR RECLAMATION
NORTH SEA CANAL
AMSTERDAM
Volendam
ZUIDER ZEE
Marken
HOW TO BE DRAINED TO FORM A NEW PROVINCE
IJSSEL
HAARLEM
LEYDEN
UTRECHT
OLD RHINE

From the London "Sphere."

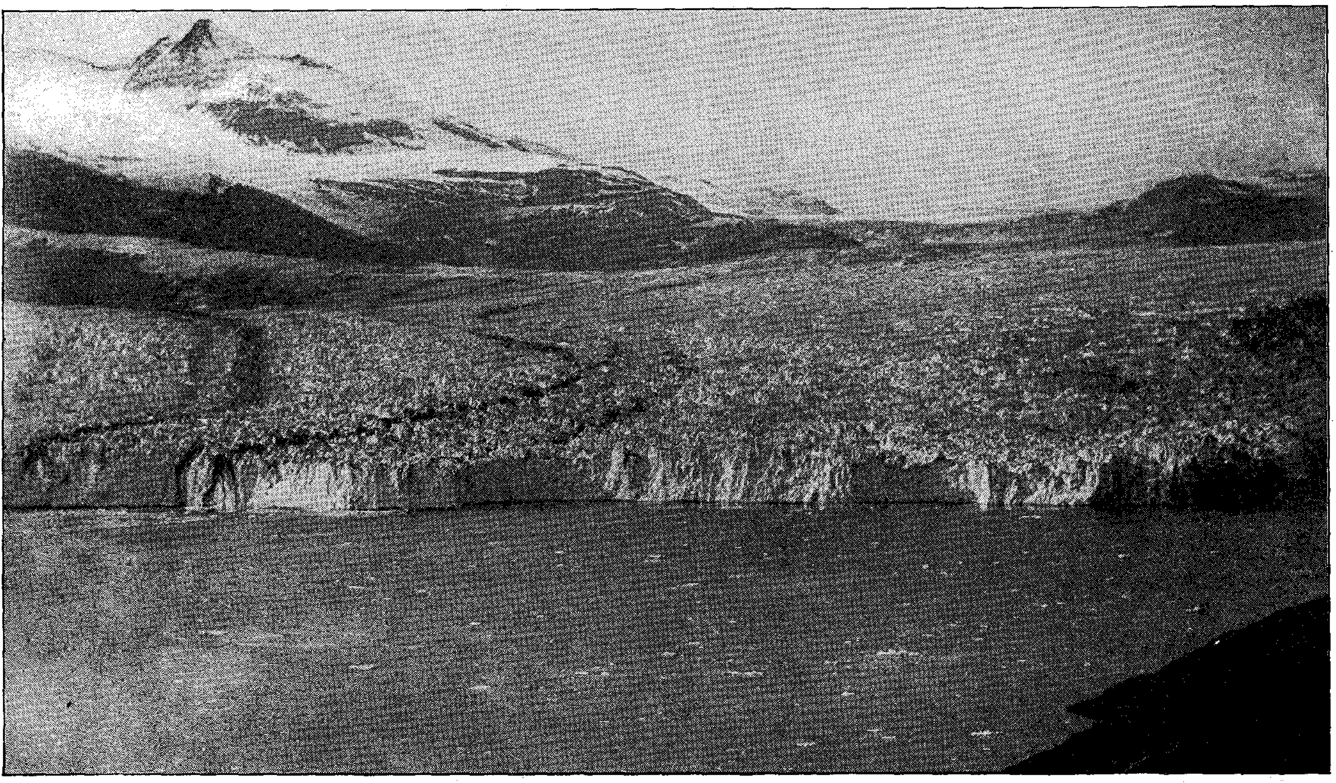
HOW HOLLAND WILL WIN A NEW PROVINCE FROM THE ZUIDER ZEE.

> "In her speech from the throne at the recent opening of the Dutch Parliament, Queen Wilhelmina stated that a bill would be introduced for the drainage of the Zuider Zee, so as to form a new province. A study of the map will convince one of the immense advantages which must result if this bold proposition is successfully carried into effect. The Zuider Zee (Southern Sea) was formerly a lake surrounded by fens and marshes, its present extent being chiefly the result of floods which occurred in the thirteenth century. Its area is about 2,000 square miles and average depth from 10 to 19 feet. It has always been the work of the Hollanders to recover as much as possible of the land lost to them in this manner in past ages, and in the literal sense they can be said to have half made their country, having reclaimed over 1,000,000 acres from sea, lake, and river since the sixteenth century. Schemes for the reclamation of the Zuider Zee have been at various times discust, and a bill was introduced in 1900, but afterward withdrawn to deal with, first, some 115,000 acres of the southern part at a cost of $40,000,000, and eventually 500,000 acres at an estimated additional cost of $120,000,000. The present measure before the Dutch Parliament is doubtless an extension and completion of those plans."

QUICK LUNCHES AND OTHER MEALS

THE "QUICK LUNCH" has been so vilified, deplored, and objected to that the reader hardly believes his eyes when he actually sees a defense of it in the conservative pages of the London *Lancet*. If a lunch is "quick" merely because it is small, it may be commendable, we are quite reasonably told. A heavy meal bolted rapidly is not conducive to digestion; but one can not occupy much time in eating a biscuit; and a biscuit may be all that one needs. The writer's conditional commendation of the "quick lunch" comes as the climax of an excellent little treatise on the subject of "Meals," most of which we quote below. He says:

> "Were the entire food supply of the world equitably distributed, the labors of surgeons and physicians alike would be sensibly reduced, but in the meantime those who eat too much are as frequently the care of medical men as are those who eat too little. . . . The victims of excess or of deprivation can be relieved by treatment, but the advice must be carefully followed, and neither patient necessarily does this. . . . In the case of the man who eats too much, and equally in the case of the man who can not obtain more than two meals a day, it is suggested, we have read recently, that the meal to be sacrificed should be breakfast. The reason offered for this belief is that after the night's sleep the bodily strength, nervous and muscular, is at its highest, and work can be carried on without food. The machine is running strongly, and no fuel is required for the time being. There would appear to be good foundation for such belief, and yet, in this country at any rate, we believe very few people act upon it.
>
> "How many men are in the habit of doing any work before they have breakfast? Very few, we imagine. Yet, as the evidence of some literary men proves, there is no time of day more fitted for the production of intellectual or imaginative work than the early morning hours, which, quiet and refreshing, are friendly to brain-work, breakfast or no breakfast. For manual labor the no-breakfast plan is not so suitable. A little fresh-air exercise to start the day, following the habit of some athletes in training, is a thing that many a professional or business man might cultivate with advantage. . . . . .
>
> "There is a great deal to be said in favor of the 'coffee and rolls' plan, and for men whose day is spent in work which taxes the brain and nervous system generally more than the muscles, the wise course is to relegate anything approaching a hearty meal to the period of relaxation, the evening. But that part of the continental system which involves the eating of a heavy lunch is as objectionable as our own heavy-breakfast plan. It can be excused only if adequate time is given after the meal for the digestion thereof, and most professional and business men can not spare the hour's ease which should follow a hearty mid-day meal. In most continental cities, where the mid-day meal is a heavy one, an hour or so is commonly spent in smoking and chatting afterward. This leisurely proceeding, however, is not possible with the more strenuous business habits of England and America, as the 'quick-lunch' institution testifies. Nor need the quick lunch be severely deprecated if the quantity of food ingested is reduced in accordance with the time taken for its consumption. If the quick luncher is also a heavy luncher, then he combines the evil properties of both the continental and English methods, and will doubtless incur the punishment of



Photographed by the National Geographical Society's Excursion of 1913.

THE GLACIER IN SEPTEMBER, 1913, AFTER THE ADVANCE WHICH DESTROYED CANADA'S NEW HARBOR.

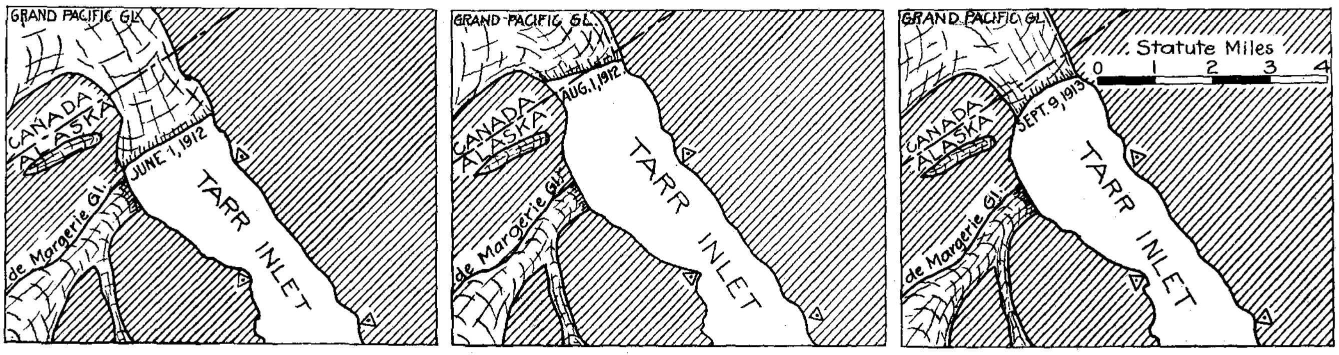


DIAGRAM SHOWING RETREAT AND ADVANCE OF GRAND PACIFIC GLACIER.

In our issue for October 4 we quoted an article by Prof. Lawrence Martin, of the University of Wisconsin, telling how the Grand Pacific Glacier had retreated across the Canadian-Alaskan boundary line and given Canada an unexpected harbor. But the glacier reversed its action while the article was in process of reaching the public, and now Professor Martin sends us this photograph and diagram, showing that in September the fickle ice-field had returned across the international boundary and robbed Canada of its midsummer gift.

the dyspepsia which his habits invite. But if the meals during the day be light, we do not think that the worker need be asked to forego either his breakfast or his lunch."

INJURIOUS SOAPS

IT IS APT to be assumed by users of soaps that their only difference is one of cleansing quality and that the quickest and most thorough cleanser is the best. Soaps act, however, largely through chemical properties, and both textiles and the human skin often suffer from the chemical action that they induce. The most widely accepted theory is that soap cleanses because it forms an emulsion with dirt and the liberated alkali removes the fat which causes dirt to cling. The effect of soap upon the skin therefore depends on the sensitiveness of the skin to the action of alkali. A writer in *The Lancet* (London, September 6) cites an interesting contribution on this subject recently issued from the laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, entitled "Soaps and their Effect on the Skin." The author, Dr. Frederick Gardiner, points out that among the dearer toilet and superfatted soaps the proportion of mineral ash and alkali is at least as high as in the coarser types. His findings are thus given:

"When an alkaline solution such as that of soap touches the skin there is induced both an excessive secretion of the acid sebum and sweat, and a solvent effect on the protective epithelium. Reviewing the different ingredients found in soaps, he concludes that all soaps from their chemical constitution must be irritant to the normal skin. The effect varies, he states, with the individual skin, and is more pronounced in senile and diseased skins. Cottonseed-oil and rancid fats, according to his observations, are probably largely responsible for the irritant effects in cheaper soaps. Castor-oil soap, he finds, is least irritating, but it has the disadvantage of being too freely soluble, and therefore wasteful, while it is apt to become rancid. Coconut-oil soap is decidedly irritating, while palm-oil soap, tho still an irritating variety, is less so, and tallow soap shows a low irritating value. If these deductions are correct, Dr. Gardiner thinks they supply a reason for the bad effects of modern domestic soaps of the cheaper and clothes-washing kinds, as they are made mostly from cheaper fats and the cheap oils, coconut and cottonseed. Formerly tallow and olive-oil were more used, and the evil effects of soaps were not so pronounced at that time. No one can be in touch, he says, with the outpatient department of a large hospital and not observe the economic loss and physical damage due to soaps and soap-powders."

LETTERS AND ART

WHO GETS THE MONEY IN THE THEATER?

SINCE PUBLICITY is the *motif* of modern life, it is apparently thought no failure in dignity or taste to open one's note-books or account-books to public inspection. So we have a "prominent manager" who tells the financial secrets of actors, playwrights, and other managers, showing how the "people's money" is divided up. The implication is not a socialistic argument, tho socialists will doubtless gasp at the sudden rise in lucky "stars" from a wage of $25 to $600 a week with no other explanation than the capricious gift of public favor. The manager whose confidences are given to the public in *The American Magazine* (November) dubs the "show business" "a business of false and inflated values." He tells how the public is bluffed regarding the large sums spent on productions, despite the fact that some real figures loom large. "The $100,000 production probably cost $60,000," he asserts, and out of that sum, "in case of failure, there was a salvage of $10,000." Other large figures may be proportionately scaled down. How much of even this conservative sum the author of a play gets depends on the quality of his reputation. "If the author is new the manager pays him as little as possible to 'bind the bargain,' and promises nothing." But—

> "If, on the other hand, the author is a playwright of established reputation, the proceeding is businesslike and usually greatly to the advantage of the man with something to sell. Augustus Thomas, for instance, is reckoned among managers as the shrewdest trader among playwrights. On the acceptance of a script he demands advance royalties of from $1,000 to $2,000, depending upon his own estimate of the play he is selling.
>
> "Pinero will neither write nor consider writing a play until he has been paid a bonus of £1,000. But he is the only playwright I know of who is paid an out-and-out bonus. Many playwrights receive advances which, in case the play is a success, are deducted from their royalties, but Sir Arthur collects his £1,000 and his royalties as well.
>
> "Broadhurst, Klein, Sheldon, Walter, Harry B. Smith, and other American writers are content to gamble on the result, but demand some advance for the work they have done or are promising to do in preparing the play for production. This is to protect them against completely wasting their time in case of failure."

The revealing manager dwells on the "spectacular winnings of a few showmen and a few playwrights" which stand as "stock quotations of the show business, dangled before the eyes of a fascinated public for the same reason and with the same pride that a native of a mining-camp calls attention to the great strike in the Independence, but says nothing of the hundreds of abandoned prospect holes lying round about." Thus:

> "Many playwrights gamble with their own plays. That is, they will 'take a part of the show.' A sixth, a fourth, a third, or possibly a half interest. But they seldom put up any money. An author will, for instance, reserve for himself a third interest in his own play, to be paid from his royalties—if any there are. But usually he stipulates that in case of failure he shall not be held responsible for any part of the loss. . . . . .
>
> "George Cohan always has an interest in the plays produced by his firm. From those in which he personally appears in New York he usually draws royalties as author, salary as performer, and profits both as part owner of the attraction and lessee of the theater in which it is played.
>
> "James Forbes, among the younger playwrights, also prefers to gamble with his plays, retaining for himself an interest in them as well as a hand in their management. As a result he has made $300,000 with 'The Chorus Lady,' 'The Commuters,' and 'The Traveling Salesman.' He lost a bit of it last year with 'A Rich Man's Son,' but not much.
>
> "George Broadhurst is said to have netted $120,000 with 'The Man of the Hour'; and 'Arizona,' which was Thomas's firmest stepping-stone to fortune, has probably paid him $175,000. Margaret Mayo, with a flock of companies playing 'Polly of the Circus,' netted $150,000. No one is just now prepared to say how much 'Within the Law' has made for the syndicate controlling it. In one year in New York it probably has cleared $100,000 for its owners and another $100,000 for the theater (the Eltinge) in which it still is playing. Next season it is to be played by five or six companies, covering practically every established circuit of theaters in the country. Unquestionably this play will 'clean up' more effectively than did either 'The Lion and the Mouse' or 'Madame Sherry,' the sensational winners of the last decade.
>
> "It usually is 'The Lion and the Mouse' to which theatrical men point when seeking a basis of comparison for big business. Henry B. Harris produced that play when he had a bank balance of exactly $680, and from it he made a clear $1,000,000 for himself and $300,000 for Charles Klein."

The next peep is into the pocketbooks of some of the favorite actors, and we see how a "cast" is made up "with the least expense compatible with the quality of the production to be made":

> "It is the custom for the manager first to cast the play with what he considers an ideal cast. That is to say, he will write opposite the name of each character in the play the name of the actor or actress best suited to that particular type of rôle. This is done, not with any hope of engaging these particular players, but in order to get a line on the type and class of players needed. If, for instance, the hero is a John Barrymore, a Richard Bennett, or a Joe Coyne type the object of the manager is to find an actor who can best do the Barrymore, the Bennett, or the Coyne line of work. If the heroine suggests Maude Adams, Laurette Taylor, or Helen Ware, the search the manager makes is for someone who suggests similar virtues of style, personality, temperament, and appearance. Then he tries to match this ideal cast as nearly and as cheaply as possible.
>
> "To each character he allots a salary of $100. If there are fifteen characters in the cast he figures on a salary pay-roll approximating $1,500, and then tries to stick as closely to that as possible. He knows, of course, that he will have to pay his leading man $200 or $250 at least, but he knows, also, that there are several small characters he is going to fill for $40 and $35.
>
> "It is at this point that the actor's inflated salary first makes its appearance.
>
> "The 'angel' who is to sign checks as the manager proceeds with the production is suddenly called into conference. The manager, knowing a kick is coming sooner or later, would like to ask the angel just what his opinion is regarding salaries. Should they, for instance, try to get John Barrymore for the leading juvenile? Yes, agrees the angel; young Mr. Barrymore is exactly the type they need. What is his salary?
>
> "Six hundred dollars a week!
>
> "The manager considerately places a cushion where it will do the most good in breaking the shock and proceeds to call off a list of leading juveniles. Barrymore, $600; William Courtenay, $500; Richard Bennett, $500; Orrin Johnson, $400; Bruce McRae, $500, and so on until the list of available favorites seems exhausted.
>
> "Then they consider the young fellow who has just come to town. He has had considerable experience in stock, having played in Xenia, Ohio, and at Peak's Island, Maine, and the papers all have spoken beautifully of his work. They can get him for $125, maybe $100. And, if he is pretty well discouraged and footsore, for $75.
>
> "But his name would mean nothing! 'The cast headed by Hiram Smithroyd!' That would never do. Yet, the manager points out, there is an even chance that Hiram might land. If he should they would be getting him for a butler's salary until he found it out. Then Hiram's salary would jump at the rate of one hundred dollars a week. So they agree, after much talk, that it would be much better to get an actor and a name, too, at a reasonable price, but failing in that, to try Hiram and see what happens.
>
> "The same problem occurs in the search for a suitable leading

LAURETTE TAYLOR. JACK BARRYMORE. JANE COWL.

FORTUNE'S FAVORITES ON THE THEATER SALARY-LISTS.

It was only a few years ago that $50 a week looked a "pile" to these, but the smiles of chance suddenly bring them where they ask and get $600 a week for their services tho they do not yet rank among the "stars."

woman. If she is young and attractive, if she can wear clothes, look the part and act it, she is worth almost her weight in gold. And if she is a comédienne—if she possesses a real comedy sense in addition to her other virtues—there is hardly any salary she can not demand and receive. For years the ideal for this type was Henrietta Crosman, the Crosman of twenty years ago, when 'Gloriana' was a comedy success. To-day it is Laurette Taylor—Laurette, who for twelve long years remained undiscovered while she played shrieking heroines in all parts of the West and Middle West for $35 and $40 a week, and is to-day, after a part of three seasons in New York, drawing $600 a week and a percentage of the profits of the very successful 'Peg o' My Heart.'

"So, from part to part, manager and backer proceed through the cast. There is an emotional rôle for a woman, the female heavy. What will she cost? Well, we have Helen Ware's name opposite this character, and Helen was holding out rather successfully for $750 a week. Jane Cowl is not quite so heavy, but altho Jane was glad of earning $75 a week four or five years ago, it probably would take $600 a week even to tempt her to-day.

"For the male heavy the manager has scheduled Wilton Lackaye first, and George Nash second. Lackaye, he knows, would not look at the part for less than $500 a week, and if he could get Nash for $350 he would consider it a bargain. There is a character rôle that Henry Dixey could play beautifully, but $500 a week would be Dixey's price. It would take as much, or nearly as much, as that to lure William H. Thompson away from vaudeville. William B. Mack might play it—for $350—but there are so many Mack parts, these days of the crook drama, it would be pretty hard to get Mack. Which, the manager explains, is one serious thing that is wrong with the casting of a drama today—there are too many parts named after actors; parts that once a producer has them fixt in his head as representing an actor like Mack, or Bruce McRae, or Julian L'Estrange, no one else seems to fit. That is one of the things that has boosted salaries unfairly.

"The rest of the cast is comparatively easy. There are plenty of butlers and maids and character 'bit' actors, and a good selection of the ordinary ingénue and juvenile types, tho for these last two the prices range from $85 to $150. And finally the manager fixes up a tentative list that reads like this:

Leading man	$250
Leading woman	350
Juvenile	125
Ingénue	100
Heavy (male)	200
Heavy (female)	175
Character old man	75
Character old woman	65
Comedian	125
Butler (and stage manager)	60
Maid	35
	$1,560

TO NAIL THE FAKE OLD MASTERS

THE NEWEST AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE who wishes to become an art expert in three weeks and have a gallery of unquestionable masterpieces may think that fortune has raised up a champion especially for him. Dr. A. P. Laurie, the Principal of Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, and Professor of Chemistry of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, has discovered a process of microphotography by which the genuineness of old masters may be infallibly tested. A cable dispatch to the New York *Times* asserts that he has used a camera designed by himself to photograph portions of pictures in the National Gallery in London, the National Gallery of Scotland, and at Amsterdam and The Hague. "He found that microscopic photographs, greatly enlarged, revealed character in the brushwork in just the same way as a magnified photograph of a signature on a check showed characteristics of which even the writer was unaware." His test, then, is to compare the magnified portions of an authentic picture with a doubtful one and so establish the identity of the latter with a certainty. Further:

"He has already proved a so-called Teniers and Wouverman in private collections to be fakes, and has found a picture in the National Gallery here, labeled 'The Old Gray Hunter, by Paul Potter,' which is really by two artists, the one who painted in the horse being a rather clumsy copyist of Paul Potter.

"Examples of typical brushwork of Teniers, Rembrandt, Titian, Van Dyck, Velasquez, Constable, and Paul Potter have been obtained and are in process of time expected to influence greatly decisions in doubtful cases."

Bond Street picture-dealers are said to look upon the discovery as unimportant for them, since it tells them nothing beyond what they already knew. But they can no longer keep their professional secrets, after the public at large are thus to be let in. "It has never been able to understand upon what evidence dealers and experts base their decisions," but Dr. Laurie's method is "as clear to the average understanding as the system of personal identification by means of finger-prints." The New York *Sun* takes a half-humorous view of the discovery and rather regrets that the world is thus to be robbed of one more of its pleasing mysteries:

"That is the worst of the scientific attitude. It must have the truth and nothing but the truth, and it takes no account of the fact that the truth may be extremely unpalatable and a little polite fiction quite innocuous. In the public and private galleries of Europe and America are thousands of old masters, prized and cherished by their owners, looked at with humble reverence by visiting pilgrims at the shrine of Art. There are small towns in Italy which owe their whole prosperity to the possession of a picture. What possible good could come of demonstrating that many of these pictures are pious frauds? The people who view them do not want disillusionment; they would much rather regard them with the eye of faith.

"Think, too, of the experts, a harmless and amiable race of men. Why should they be confounded and robbed of their occupation? And the Western millionaire who has purchased old masters by the yard. They are a real source of pride and consolation to him. Worldly wise and cynical in all else, in the authenticity of his pictures he has the simple faith of a little child. Would you deprive him of the one thing in life in which he believes?

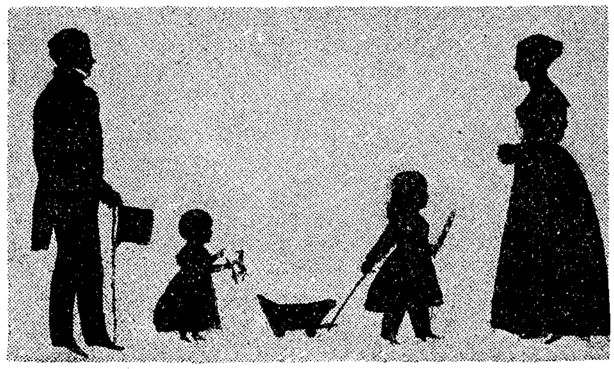
"Then there is the question of national pride. Turn Dr. Laurie loose with his microphotographic apparatus in the National Gallery or the Louvre and you would run the risk of humbling to the dust the artistic pride of two mighty nations. What, too, of the novelists and the playwrights? If the genuineness of a work of art were so easily determined there would be no excuse for the warts on the neck of Mr. Arnold Bennett's hero; there would be no excuse for the book or the play, and the artist's valet would never have been buried in Westminster Abbey.

"If Dr. Laurie is a genuine philanthropist he will smash his microphotographic machine to atoms and guard the secret of his discovery within his own bosom."

DIAGNOSING POST-IMPRESSIONISM

EYE-STRAIN, according to a famous American physician, accounts for many of the eccentricities of literary genius. We do not recall that he has had much to say of painters, but Mr. A. Warren Dow supplies the lack in *The Catholic Review* by accounting for the post-impressionists as overstrained nervously. He confesses to having felt, when suffering from a deranged nervous condition, an impulse to paint similarly, and speaks of losing all interest in subject or form, but being "strangely thrilled by combinations of color." So he accounts for modern art tendencies:

"In a condition of mental overstrain, a man (an artist especially) is at the mercy of his senses, and is tempted to all forms of indulgence. He will almost certainly fly to stimulants, whether they be puritanically condemned, like whisky, or puritanically sanctioned, like strong black coffee. And the output of this artist will affect those who look at his work. At first they will see nothing, but, spurred by the critics, they will try to be more receptive, and, unconsciously, create an attitude of mind similar to that of the artist who created the picture.



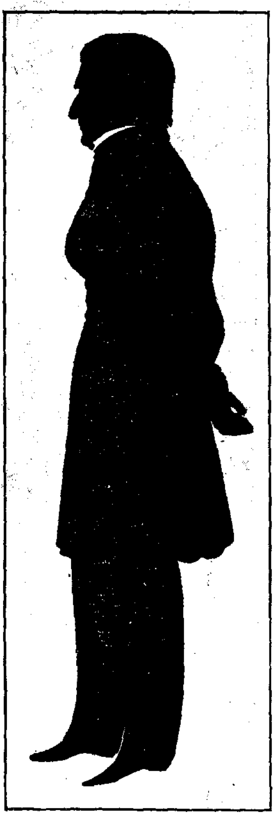
SHADOWS OF THE HASSARD FAMILY.

If "coming events cast their shadows before," some one may be able to tell how the mite of this group became John Rose Green Hassard, musical critic and managing editor of the New York *Tribune*.

"One must remember, too, the crowds of young men who are trying, somewhat against the grain, to see life in this peculiar way. Such students will often resort to almost any expedient to excite their imaginations, just as certain neurotic poets in Paris write their poems at night, amid the glare and fumes of a cabaret, sleeping during the day.

"If the souls of these artists suffer they will plead that art demands a sacrifice, forgetting that a sacrifice to evil is of no value at all. So much for the claim that art should be purely the 'painting of passion,' that an artist should paint with 'naked senses.' It has never been claimed for any other department of human skill that sense, without construction or rule, alone should reign. Why should it be so with art?

"Behind any position, however, esthetic or otherwise, there are always motives of which its supporters are scarcely conscious. To-day there is a strong tendency to self-limitation, the result of impatience, idleness, or want of strength. At one time workers of every kind were anxious to make their work as complete as possible. Painters crowded their pictures, not always wisely, with study and thought. Authors plodded along for years before they produced their books, while even those who worked quickly seemed to be Titans of energy and industry. . . . But now an artist is eager to make his mark at the least possible expenditure of energy."



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

A President represented by the "Shadow-man."

SILHOUETTES RESCUED FROM THE SEA

THE ART of the silhouette seems to belong naturally to a bygone period, and tho it is found practised sporadically at the present time, yet as an object for a collector's mania it is perhaps more potent. Certainly the little black heads or figures that hang in remote farmhouse parlors go well with the quaint fashions of dress that they perpetuate. For those who aim to collect these relics a great opportunity is furnished by the return to America, after the lapse of half a century, of a large number of these counterfeit presentments, done by August Edouart, the most famous silhouettist of his day. The story of their survival from shipwreck and their rescue from years of neglect lends a romantic interest to the collection, which includes nearly every prominent American of the decade from 1839 to 1849. Edouart was a Bonapartist and left his native country for England at the time Napoleon was banished to St. Helena. From England he came to America, where, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, "he made more than three thousand silhouettes of presidents, poets, and financial magnates, creating almost a Who's Who" that are now on exhibition in New York. We read:

"John Jay, Winfield Scott, Longfellow, Webster, Van Buren, Harrison, and many others of equal importance are among them. Also there can be found the leading citizens of towns all the way from New Haven to New Orleans, for Edouart traveled widely. Visitors at Mr. Vernay's are learning things about their genealogy. Descendants are fighting for the possession of his shadows. One young lady recognized the profile of a relative upon his wall and wished to purchase it, but Mr. Vernay had already promised it to another customer, who turned out to be her brother. Brother and sister are now squabbling over the possession of the picture. A family row has been caused by the influence of a shadow.

"Edouart remained in the United States for ten years, traveling widely and executing the silhouettes of abolitionists and nigger-drivers, of Cambridge professors, lexicographers, and men of all political persuasions—even of slaves who were the favored retainers in certain old Southern families. John Tyler, who, we are told, was 'the only man who was President without election,' had his profile made by Edouart in the White House in 1841. The silhouette disappeared, but after seventy years was returned there, by President Taft, in June, 1911.

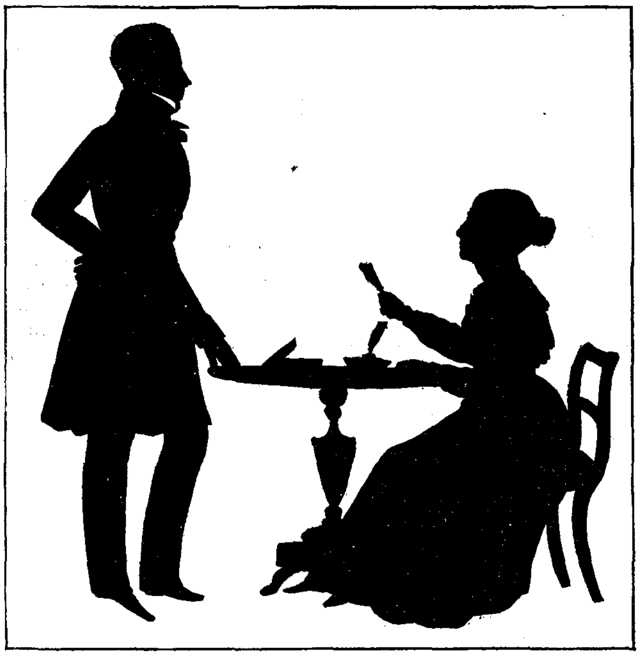
"James Bryce, the British Ambassador, was present at the time, and was intensely interested, as Edouart had visited the north of Ireland and had made the silhouettes of Bryce's father and grandfather, said to be excellent likenesses and still preserved in the old Bryce home.

"The number of interesting silhouettes that Edouart made in this country is astonishingly large and they included over three thousand of the most prominent people in the country. Family groups were often made by the silhouettist, and future orators and statesmen may be seen in shadow, riding the hobby-horse or arrayed with sword and gun and twopenny trumpet by the side of their shadowy parents."

Toward the end of 1849 the craze for shadow likenesses seemed to fall off, and Edouart decided to return to his native land. Then opened the particular chapter of romance in connection with them:

"When Edouart decided to leave America, in 1849, he took all his portfolios of silhouettes with him and embarked on the *Oneida*, sailing for England. As Edouart had always taken care to cut duplicates of all his silhouettes, his collection was complete. He would sell one silhouette and paste the other in his portfolio.

"The *Oneida* set sail soon after the artist had embarked, and made good time across the ocean until near the coast of Guernsey, where a terrific storm broke and the *Oneida* was wrecked in Vazon Bay on December 21. Edouart and most of his silhouettes were saved and afterward received by a family named Lukis.



A FAMILY CONFERENCE OF THE FORTIES.

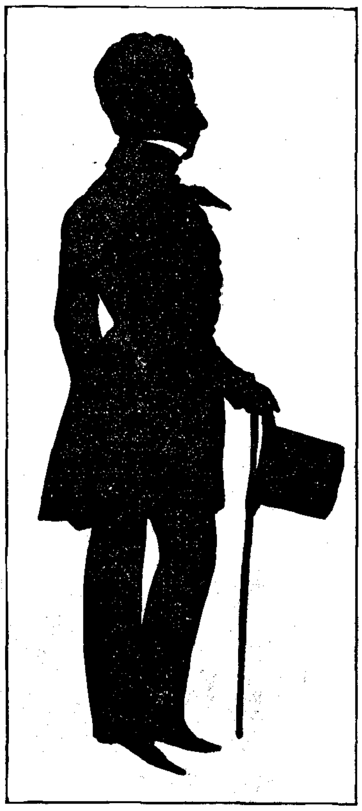
Mr. and Mrs. Schiffelin, two of New York's social leaders.

"The day of the wreck was a bitter one and the aged artist suffered greatly from exposure. The loss of his property was a terrible blow to him and he never practised his craft afterward. The family that took him in treated him with great kindness, and when Edouart left Guernsey he gave the remainder of his portfolios to Frederika Lukis as a token of his gratitude. From Guernsey he went to France and died at Guines in 1861.

"In the meantime the books that the artist gave to Miss Lukis were consigned to the garret, as is the case with so many other interesting relics. Their value was not generally known, and in the garret they remained until accidentally discovered by Mrs. Neville Jackson, who succeeded in purchasing them. From Mrs. Jackson they went to Mr. Vernay, who has brought the collection to this country. He is, therefore, only the third possessor from the day in which they were outlined."

Edouart had a remarkable career in Europe before he came to this country:

"His first customer is said to have been the Bishop of Bangor, who gave the Frenchman five shillings for his profile, and later on added materially to his slim purse by ordering forty others at the same sum per silhouette. Others hastened to follow the worthy Bishop's example, and Edouart was soon fortunate enough to become the fashionable rage. He was no longer poor, for everybody sought him out. He cut the portrait of Charles X., the former King of France, in spite of 'a feeling of ill will toward the Bourbon family, remembering, as I did, the losses I suffered in consequence of their restoration to the throne of France.' He also cut the portraits of Dickens, of Thackeray, of Sir Walter Scott, and many other notables in all walks of life. In 1832 Edouart had already taken 45,000 profiles."



HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,

As his figure appeared about 1842.

Mr. A. S. Vernay, the present owner of the collection, traces the art into the remote times of Egyptian painting and the manufacture of Attic and Etruscan vases. He says:

"The earliest artists in monochrome, Cleanthes of Corinth, Crates of Sicyon, and Philocles of Egypt, practised 'shadowgraphy,' which then went by the name of 'skiagraphy,' and it is therefore highly probable that they were the first to make what are now known as shadowgraphs or profiles in silhouette.

"The name 'silhouette' was originally that of a French Minister of Finance, who, unlike the famous Dr. Guillotine, did not invent the art of scientific profile-cutting. Etienne de Silhouette was made minister at the end of an exceedingly expensive war, and he was responsible for a system of economy in the national finances that proved itself highly unpopular to the spendthrift nobility. Being witty, however, they pretended to acquiesce in De Silhouette's reform, and by cutting their coats short, using wooden snuff-boxes, and carrying tin swords they heaped ridicule on the minister's well-intentioned endeavors at economy. Even the artists drew their portraits in outline only and sold them for a few francs in order—so they averred—to help along De Silhouette's 'reform.' All these economies were referred to as being 'à la Silhouette,' and the minister became so unpopular that he speedily resigned.

"After a time when France once more returned to her extravagant ways, the expression 'à la Silhouette' fell into disuse, but with one notable exception. It was still applied to outline portraits, and continues to be so applied to this day."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A CHINESE HELEN KELLER

CHINA is said to have four hundred thousand deaf-mutes. Among this number it is not estimated how many are also blind, but one at least is to be found in the Chefoo School for the Deaf who presents a parallel to the case of Helen Keller. Without her teacher, Miss Sullivan, Helen Keller would not furnish the brilliant example she does of reclamation from the most hopeless of darknesses. Likewise without Miss A. E. Carter little Wang Fung-Ying would not be finding life tolerable after eighteen years or so of mere unwelcome existence. She came to the school from the Hildersheim Catholic Mission in Hongkong, where the sisters could not devote the necessary time to such a charge. Her plight is the result of smallpox, contracted in early childhood, which left her deaf and blind. She had grown up in absolute ignorance, and at times would go into violent outbursts of temper. "Nature was fighting for expression in some form." In *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia) her story is given in this way:

WANG FUNG-YING,

With Miss Carter, who had to learn the Chinese language and customs before she could awaken her pupil's soul.

"Miss Carter took the girl in hand, with the assistance of Mrs. Sen, a graduate of the Teng Chow Tu Girls' High School. It required three months of the combined effort of these two women to teach the child that d-o-l-l, spelled into her hand with the alphabet for the blind, stood for the object which they had put into her arms. Many times they were on the point of giving up, but with infinite patience they worked on.

"Mrs. Sen would say, 'She will have an opening of the heart very soon.'

"When light began to penetrate this darkened brain the work went more easily and the fits of rage were less frequent. By the end of ten months Miss Carter and the child had both learned the Braille system of raised letters.

"Miss Carter was a graduate nurse from Bellevue Hospital, New York. At the time when there was an epidemic of trichoma among the children of that city she was appointed under the Civil Service as one of the health inspectors of public schools. She served for three years, when she resigned to go out to China and take up a different work, the teaching of the deaf. Her aunt, Mrs. Mills, had said to her, 'There are plenty here at home who can take your place, but you are needed so much in China.' So Miss Carter went to China to undertake a work that necessitated the learning not only of Braille and of Bell's Visible Speech Symbols, but the Chinese language.

"As soon as Fung-Ying had learned to use the sign language and write and read the Braille, she began to express herself in a feeble way, and each step carried her farther along the road.

"When I visited the school and met Fung-Ying she had been just two years and a half under the training, and the result was marvelous. As Helen Keller has her Miss Sullivan, so Fung-Ying has her Miss Carter. What a debt the seeing, speaking world, as well as those cut off from these advantages, owes to such unselfish women who work quietly in the background to help one soul upward, and in that one help thousands of others!

"The school is in a small one-story building, partly built after the Chinese style of architecture, on the east hill back of the city. As I entered Miss Carter welcomed me, and she did all that she could to give me an understanding of the work as it is being carried on in Chefoo. There are known to be over four hundred thousand deaf and dumb in China. They are looked upon as most undesirable in a family; the girls in poor families, as soon as they are old enough, are sold into slavery; the boys are often turned out to make their way among a people most unsympathetic toward the deaf.

"A short time after my entrance Fung-Ying was brought to the door, and with little hesitancy she found her way to Miss Carter's side, and held the palm of her hand up to learn what was wanted of her. Miss Carter told her to get her Braille slate and her handkerchief. She did both without the least hesitation.

"While we were talking, Miss Carter spelled in English into Fung-Ying's hand that she was to go out and pick some flowers for the guest. This she did, carefully finding the flowers from among the leaves. When she had picked a large bunch she brought them into the house, presented them to me, and then took my hands and put the palms together. This is a Chinese greeting or thank you: she wished to show me how to do it.

"A few moments after this, she discovered that she had lost her hair-ribbon among the flowers, and this worried her very much. She wrote in Braille upon her slate: 'Lost my hair-string among the flowers.' She became nervous over the loss, and some one was sent to find the ribbon. When her photograph was taken, Miss Carter put two combs in Fung-Ying's hair, much to her satisfaction. But later she carefully returned the combs, as she knew that they had only been lent to her.

"Then followed the most wonderful demonstration of all. Miss Carter is commencing to teach her to speak by the Bell Visible Speech Symbols. Of course, she must learn these, not in the usual way, but by placing her fingers upon Miss Carter's tongue, lips, and throat, then putting her fingers upon her own tongue, and emitting the sound according to the position of the tongue. She first made the 'f' sound with the lips, then the 't' and 'k' sounds with the tongue. As a fitting climax, Miss Carter touched the girl's hair, and she spoke distinctly the Chinese word 'fa,' which means hair. For this effort I put my arms about her, and she responded with keen pleasure to the endearment.

"The blind and deaf girl has been won and taught by love, to which at first she was quite unresponsive. She now finds a joy in life; she has a means of intercourse with the other girls, and she takes an interest in what goes on in the school. Her greatest delight is to be with Miss Carter and her slate, and her constant prayer is, 'Teach me.' The result is all the more marvelous when one considers the age of the girl before she received any training whatever, and the fact of her antecedents,—generations of poor, uneducated people."

The difficulties which Miss Carter has surmounted can hardly be realized here in the Western world. First,

"It was necessary that she learn the Chinese language by the Bell Visible Speech Symbols. Then she had to become familiar with the Chinese way of doing things, in order that she might not give offense to the Chinese people, who are inclined, not without ground, to be very suspicious of the foreigner. All the difficulties have been met and conquered, and she now sees before her, as a result of two years of work, the awakening of a soul whose body was afflicted in many ways.

"An interesting history could be written about each of the other girls whom Miss Carter is trying to lift into lives of usefulness. In China the deaf are more truly outcasts than even the blind; these are sometimes looked upon as wise men, but the deaf are, according to the current belief, being punished for previous sins, and are possest of a devil."

CHURCHES IN THE DISCARD

A CALL for "some rich and reverent soul" to come forward and "endow a society for the decent interment of old churches" is voiced by Lucy D. Thompson in the current *Churchman* (New York). For this writer thinks it a sign of lack of reverence for hallowed places that a building looked upon for years as the "house of God" should be turned over to base uses for some "thirty pieces of silver." True, she says, we may find standing here and there "some historic temple like the 'Old South' in Boston—a storehouse of memories; the element of worship gone, but reverence left behind to guard its relics." But too often, we are told, "an old church is of value only as it may turn money into the hands of the people; its fate, most often, to serve as a stable, garage, or a 'movie.'" The writer first came across "an instance of these base uses" years ago when her college town "turned little old 'St. John's' into an 'agricultural depot.' Plowshares and hay-tedders were in the chancel; seed-corn and condition-powders, timothy seed and potatoes occupied the seats of the faithful; shovels, rakes, and hoes leaned about the door." And "one could point to numerous other instances."

"In Boston, for example, I found the gas company installed in a pretty little stone church; a g(h)astly (!) combination, which incites to unholy jests. In Providence, bloused and paint-stained art students raced in and out of a Gothic structure once a house of worship; while in the same city gay shop-girls and grocers' clerks spun madly about on roller-skates in an old colonial 'meeting-house.'

"In Pittsfield a fine old building, designed by Bulfinch, of the celebrated 'Front,' serves as the ballroom of a summer hotel, its old timbers shaking under turkey-trots and tangoes, bunny-hugs, and grizzly bears.

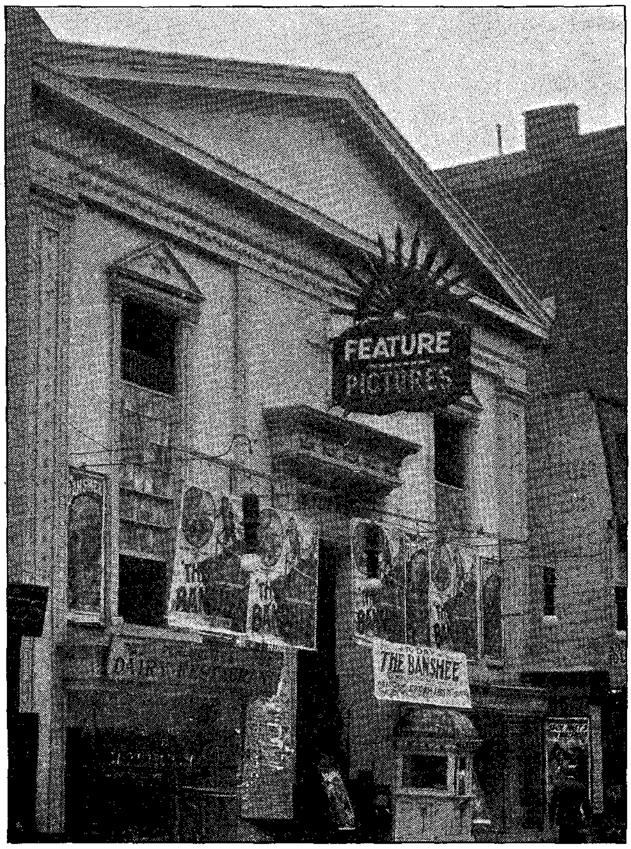
"In New York one finds similar instances at every turn. It is not long ago that an express-office was installed in an old church on Madison Avenue. Farther down-town Frohman's chorus-girls practised their steps where stern denunciation of all things theatrical once rang out. The closets once heaped with hymn-books were gay with ballet skirts; the pastor's study had become a dressing-room. Still farther down town a church has been converted (if that be a suitable term) into a 'Hofbrau,' and baize doors now swing there on the heels of the thirsty. Greenwich Village has an ex-church garage; East Houston Street a Lutheran church which now serves for 'movies.' On Twenty-sixth Street is a German church which is now used as a stable."

All over the land, so we read, there may be found "buildings sanctified by years of holy service now become, not dens of thieves, to be sure, but 'commercialized,' sold for thirty pieces of silver, reduced to humble and often very doubtful service." Yet, we are reminded, "there is not one such place that could not have been used, to blest advantage, for the higher needs of the community, for social centers, club-rooms, and helpful recreation and entertainment." Or,

"If no other provision can be made for a reverent disposition of these once sacred places, if they can not be conserved for some good work in the community whose higher interests they have so faithfully served, why does not some rich and reverent soul endow a society for the decent interment of old churches? Thus might we be saved from the sight of these staid old ecclesiastical fronts plastered over with signs and posters—reminding one of some old saint fallen into senility, hat set rakishly over one ear, cigarette in mouth, leering tipsily down upon a duly scandalized public."

RUSSIA'S CHRISTIANITY ON TRIAL

WORLD-WIDE ATTENTION has been given to a trial in Russia, ostensibly of an individual named Beiliss, and in a larger sense of the race of which he is a member. But it is neither Beiliss nor the Jews who are really on trial, asserts *The Jewish Tribune* (Portland, Ore.). "It is Christianity that is on trial," says this Hebrew paper, "in the name of which innocent people are hounded, murdered, and robbed." Beiliss's crime is named "ritual murder." He is accused of murdering a Christian boy for the purpose of mixing the victim's blood in the unleavened bread which the Jews eat on their Passover. This act, avers *The Tribune*, "Christian Russia insists is a religious demand upon the Jews." It would appear, then, that "Russia's Christianity" would more nearly represent what *The Jewish Tribune* insists is the thing on trial; but it further insists that the press service sending its reports from the place of trial "gives to these dastard falsehoods a color of truth." The press of England and America teem with comment on the prosecution of this obscure individual, nearly all of it in harmony with the statement of the New York *Tribune* that "this persecution of the Jews on a charge which is both monstrously and absurdly false is at par with the persecution of Christians by the Romans in the days of Justin Martyr on the practically identical charge that they used human sacrifices in the Eucharist, and with the mad riotings of Chinese against 'foreign devils' in recent years for a similar cause." The Jews became the object of this sort of accusation in England in King Stephen's reign, but it now persists mainly in Eastern Europe. *The Jewish Tribune* gives the following account of the present

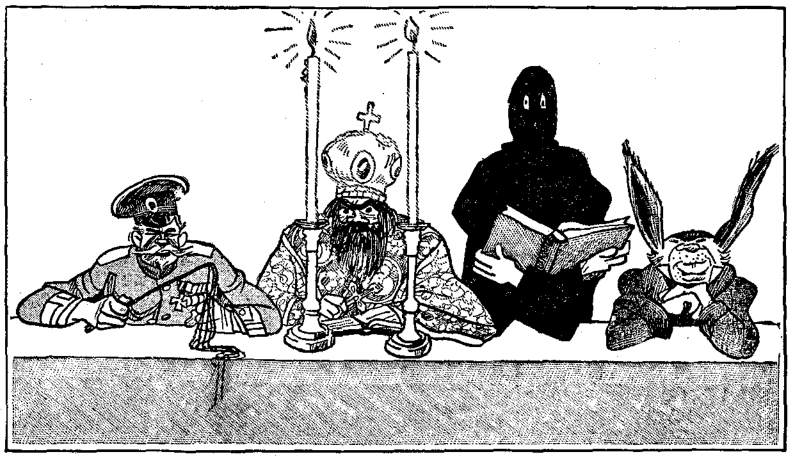


ONCE A HOUSE OF PRAYER.

The like of it may be found all over the land, "reduced to humble and very often doubtful service."

persecution, illuminating many points obscure to non-Jewish writers:

"Mendel Beiliss is an ignorant laborer and knows very little about Judaism; he is an honest man, and even the worst of his enemies, if he has such, would never accuse him of being a murderer. However, the Russian Government trumped up evidence, selected petty thieves, and coached them to tell such tales which should incriminate Beiliss in the murder case; it has also discovered a Catholic and a Greek Catholic priest, and a professor, who agreed to state that ritual murder is sanctioned by the Jewish religion.



THE JUDGES OF KIEF. —*Vorwärts* (Berlin).

"At the trial of Beilis the priests could not be found, the witnesses upon whose evidence Beiliss was indicted denied every word of their supposed statements entered into the minutes of the court investigator (*Sudebni Sliedovatel*), and when asked the reason of the change in their evidence, fearlessly stated that in the minutes of the court investigator were entered statements which the Government wanted them to tell, but they did not tell. An explanation is due to our readers in this change of evidence. According to the Russian law witnesses before the court investigators give their evidence not under oath, while when before the court they are sworn in by a clergyman of their own religion, and before taking the oath the clergyman instructs them in the sacredness of an oath and the responsibility for false swearing in this and in the future world. This explains why these law-breakers changed their evidence in the court: fear for becoming the dwellers of inferno in the future world compelled them to tell the truth.

"It is reported that the president of the court ordered the rabbi to shorten the oath administered to the Jewish witnesses. Again the reporters did not understand the procedure. The Russian law has a certain form for oaths and it can not be shortened or lengthened. What the court did is to order the rabbi to shorten his instruction to the witnesses.

"While the trial is on, the Black Hundreds are agitating a slaughter of the Jews. In fact, two Jews have already been killed in the streets of Kief, and the policemen and police officers are parading all the streets and this murder could not escape their eyes, yet the murderers escaped and the police report states that it could not find the guilty."

While the lawyer for the defendant was persecuted by the Government for signing a protest against this vicious libel against the Jews, continues *The Tribune*, the "Black Hundreds" spread broadcast circulars in which they insist that the ritual murder is a Jewish law. Here is a fragment of one of the circulars:

"Price 3 kopeks. In re Yushinsky (the murdered boy).

"In a very short time the case concerning the ritual murder of Andrei Yushinsky will be heard in Kief. The Zshidi (a hateful name for the Jews) do and have done all they could to hush up this crying case. There are bought up police officers, witnesses, intimidation of the same, unexplained deaths of some witnesses, unexplained fires on the place where Yushinsky was murdered.

"While striving to hush up this case, the Jews insistently deny the existence of such a ritual murder law in their religion, calling 'liars' the persons who bring light before the Russian people upon the truth of these ritual murders, and the murders 'legends.'

"But can there be talk about legends in this case when during one thousand years such murders have been repeated, the truth of which has been certified by the church, history, and science?

"True, very far from frequently were there means to face these wrong-doers—Jews—with perfect proof of their guilt, but there were some occasions when the Jews were proved guilty in fanatical murder of Christian children and sentenced to death or hard labor.

"And how dare the Jews speak of the Christian lies and legends when in many centuries such victims were canonized by the Church, and became saints?"

This journal further refutes the "ritual murder" charge as follows:

"The question arises, Can the people who are accused of superfluity of service to God, can they as Jews neglect the 'Thou shalt not murder' of the Ten Commandments? Can any human being whom God has not yet deprived of common sense believe that there is any Jew who commits murder as a practise ordered by his religion? Has not the same libel been labeled as pure falsehood by the greatest scholars both of the Jewish and Christian religions? We can not but mention that among those Christians who protested against this false accusation against the Jews were:

"Johan Emanuel Veith, the eminent preacher of the Cathedral of St. Stephen, Vienna; Alexander McCaul, in his 'Reasons for Believing that the Charge Lately Revived Against the Jewish People is a Baseless Falsehood,' London, 1840, published a protest signed by 58 converts, the first of whom was M. S. Alexander, Bishop of the Anglican Church at Jerusalem (died 1845), and Popes: Innocent IV., Gregory X., Martin V., Paul III., and Lorenzo Ganganelli, later Clement XIV.; also Monarchs: Frederic III. (1470), Charles V. (1544), Ottocar II. of Bohemia (1254), Boleslaw V. Pius (of Poland), (1264), Stephen Bathori (1576). . . . . . .

"And the greatest scholars of America, England, Germany, France, Austria, recently."

The Continent (Chicago) reports mass meetings in its city where the attendants "were in many instances Christians" who "did not hesitate to arraign the Russian Government itself for encouraging the outcropping of medieval superstition and persecution at Kief."

THE MADONNA OF THE GRAY HAIR—No artist has yet painted the face of the gray-haired Mary in her later days, "after she had seen of the travail of her Son's life and was satisfied." If any inspired painter could accomplish that, says the editor of *The Continent* (Pres., Chicago), his work "would be the world's greatest picture." As this editor puts it:

"There is a picture yet unpainted. It is the picture of the aged Madonna. A host of artists have put on canvas their dreams of the virgin mother brooding over her babe. Many have painted her in her eager hope for her growing boy. More have sought to delineate the awful sorrow of 'mater dolorosa' at the cross. But who has had imagination to show the face of gray-haired Mary in her latest days? Perhaps it is beyond the reach of human genius. Reverent art already seems to ascend its highest pinnacle as it strives to express the heart that pondered mysteries in Bethlehem and the soul that was pierced with a sword on Golgotha. But to read into the lines of a painter's brush Mary's understanding and peace after she had seen of the travail of her Son's life, and was satisfied—after she had beheld his living power in missionary courage and martyr endurance, while she waited for him to fulfil his promise to come again and receive her unto himself—could there ever be an artist with the daring to venture that? Surely nothing less than a divine inspiration could qualify a painter to accomplish such a picture. And surely when done it would be the world's greatest picture."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

RUFUS FAIRCHILD ZOGBAUM

IN overcoming his modest hesitation to formulate his deeds in words by writing the recollections of his life and in finally "*yielding to the arguments*" of his friends to have them published, Admiral Dewey has again done good service, not only to his countrymen at large, but to the Navy, that arm of the nation of which he is the active holder of the highest rank. For, in the nearly threescore years of his service, the story of the Admiral's life has been the story of the Navy.

"My memory," he says in the preface to his book, "stretches from an apprenticeship under the veterans of the War of 1812; from the earlier days of the steam frigates through the Civil War; from the period of inertia in the seventies to the building of the ships of our new Navy, to which I was to give its first baptism of fire; and, finally, to my service as head of the General Board of the Navy since the Spanish War."

The "spirit of the service," that intangible sense of duty, of patriotic elimination of self in the interests and for the honor of the service, happily common to practically all officers of our Navy, permeates the brief and simply told story of the facts and events of the Admiral's career; the dominant influence of the best traditions of the service breathes all through the book. Farragut, himself pregnant with lofty sentiment of naval duty, is to Admiral Dewey "the ideal naval officer," and he makes grateful acknowledgment of all he owes to the great seaman's precept and example. When perplexed over difficult conditions, or questions as to the right course to pursue, Admiral Dewey has often asked himself, "What would Farragut do?" The thought was present with him as in the gloom of night the American squadron entered Manila Bay, and the comforting conviction came to its commander that he "was doing precisely" what Farragut would have done.

The outbreak of the Civil War found Dewey, at the age of twenty-three, a newly commissioned lieutenant. Now was to come a time to put the youthful mettle of the future Admiral of the Navy to the test. "It was war for us for four years, a war which brought us so frequently under fire and required such constant vigilance that war appeared to be almost a normal state of affairs to us." The necessary limitation of a review forbids more than cursory attention to this intensely interesting part of Admiral Dewey's autobiography, the narrative of his experiences in the Civil War.

Ordered to the "old side-wheeler" *Mississippi* in May, 1861, Dewey served for nearly two years with this ship, most of the time, "tho very young for the post," as executive officer (in the idiom of the Navy then and for many years after "First Lieutenant"), the officer of a ship of war next in rank to the captain. He held this post until, fire-stricken under the batteries of Port Hudson, the *Mississippi* "perished on the river for which she was christened." It was at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans —the Battle of New Orleans the Admiral designates the action—that Dewey first came under fire, where by order of his captain, who himself took charge of the ship's battery, he handled the vessel in her course through the storm of shot. "For a man of twenty-four I was having my share of responsibility," he says, adding that there was "little time to consider the psychology of the experience." Once in action, all he was thinking of was the work in hand, "doing what you have been taught is your duty to do as a trained unit on a man-of-war." There was to be no lack of responsibility for him in the life which followed that first fierce introduction to the strain of war: Port Hudson, where the *Mississippi* gave up the ghost; the ensuing service as "executive" of the *Monongahela*, at times flagship of his hero, Farragut; "active and trying service on the James River," and finally the desperate fighting on the *Colorado* at Fort Fisher.

Thirty-three years were to pass before the sound of hostile guns again should strike upon the Admiral's ears; years of slow promotion; of sea service in obsolete ships; of shore duty at various stations. Admiral Dewey passes briefly over this part of his life. His last command afloat previous to a few months before the Spanish War was the *Pensacola*, "interesting because of her antiquity"; the work of the next eight years was to him "the best sort of preparation" for the work that was to fall to his share in the war with Spain. It was the period of transition from the antiquated, worn-out, wooden vessels of the old Navy to the steel-hulled armored ships of the new, wherein, first for four years as chief of bureau of equipment, later as president of the board of inspection and survey, he made good use of the opportunity to keep up with the progress of his profession.

On October 21, 1897, Dewey, promoted from captain to commodore, was detached from the bureau of inspection, and directed to proceed to Japan, there to take over the command of the Asiatic Squadron, an order the unforeseen results of which were to "mark an epoch" in the history of the Navy and make his own name famous in its annals. Commodore Dewey hoisted his broad pennant on the *Olympia* in January, 1898; four months later the battle of Manila Bay was fought. Seven thousand miles away from any home base; with an incomplete supply of ammunition—"only about 60 per cent. of the full capacity" of his ships—with no large reserve of ammunition within reach, one can readily understand that such apprehensions as its commander-in-chief may have had when the squadron set its course for Manila Bay "were not confined entirely to the hazards of action." But as he says, in one of his short, crisp sentences in another part of the book, "the thing to do when your country expects you to attack is to attack," and there was not a second's hesitation when his final orders reached him. The Admiral gives graphic description, unassumingly picturesque, of the ensuing events—the steady, silent night advance of the American fleet, past the battery-crowned heights of the entrance, into the great bay; the rising of "the misty haze of the tropical dawn," and the opening fire of the battle in which the naval power of Spain in the Pacific went down, fighting valiantly to the last, before the blows of the grim, gray Yankee ships, and the city lay at the mercy of their guns. That night, May 1, 1898, Dewey wrote in his diary: "Reached Manila at daylight. Immediately engaged the Spanish ships and batteries at Cavite. Destroyed eight of the former, including the *Reina Cristina* and *Castilla*. Anchored at noon off Manila." Twenty-nine words compose this record of the greatest event of his life.

The intervening months between the victory and the occupation of Manila by the troops proved very trying to officers and men of the squadron. While "there was little leisure or rest" either for himself or his subordinates, the burden of care rested most heavily on the shoulders of the commander-in-chief, a weight only to be lifted when he saw "the Spanish flag come down and then our own float in its place" over the citadel of Manila, where Flag-Lieutenant T. F. Brumby—brave, loyal, true-hearted Brumby, who met his death shortly afterward, but his name still lives in the affectionate memory of shipmates and friends—had hoisted it. The Admiral's narrative of this "period of anxiety" brings vividly to the mind's eye the picture of the little squadron, unsupported and alone for so many weeks, holding on with tenacious grip and grim determination to what it had grasped.

On the great honors done him on his return to the United States Admiral Dewey touches lightly. "I knew what to do in command of the Asiatic Squadron, but being of flesh and blood and not a superman, it seemed impossible to live up to all that was expected of me." The closing paragraph of the autobiography illustrates the spirit of pride and confidence in the Navy which pervades the book. In speaking of the work of the General Board of the Navy, he says:

"War, which would bring a test of its results, will find, unless I am mistaken in my knowledge of officers, men, and ships, the spirit of Jones, Perry, and Farragut still dominant, with the certainty that our commanders will go into action not only with a sufficiency of ammunition but with

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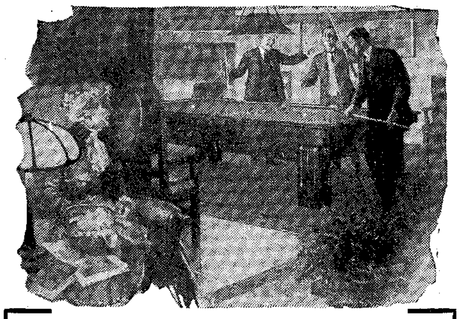
* **Autobiography of George Dewey, Admiral of the Navy.** 8vo. Fully illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net. Postage extra.



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FRAZER'S "THE SCAPEGOAT"

Frazer, J. G. (D.C.L., LL.D., Litt.D.). The Golden Bough. Third ed. Part VI. The Scapegoat. 8vo, 453 pp. London and New York: Macmillan Company. $3.00 net.

This is the last but one of the portly series in which the renowned Liverpool anthropologist is summing up his studies in magic and religion. The general theme is the attempt to unload evils of whatever sort upon some being or beings, and to be rid of them by leading or driving away the beings on whom they are cast. The central point of attention is the use of the Dying God (with which subject Part III of the series dealt) as the "scapegoat to free his worshipers from troubles of all sorts," culminating in "the sublime conception of a God who dies to take away the sins of the world." The subjects specifically dealt with here are the transference of evils to various objects, animate or inanimate; the omnipresence of demons; public expulsion of evils; scapegoats; killing the god in Mexico; and the Saturnalia and kindred festivals. Vicariousness of suffering is shown to have wide acceptance as a theory of avoidance of evil, and the substitutes are taken from all grades of being. Side-lines, like the evidences for belief in demons, are followed wherever the ramifications suggest profitable inquiry. An interesting excursion is that which takes up the dramatic side of various festivals, and leads to a considerable discussion of Purim or Esther's Feast. This is brought into connection with the eastern Sacaea, where a man-god is put to death. Mordecai and Haman are connected with this and the Attis-Adonis cycle (in a way that is by no means conclusive). When to this is added a note which explains the crucifixion of Christ and the release of Barabbas as belonging to this same cycle and being the acting-out of a Jewish Sacaea-Purim, we feel that the evidence is being forced. It is in such matters as this that the reader feels most strongly Dr. Frazer's inability to control completely and legitimately the facts with which he deals.

As usual with Dr. Frazer's works, a mass of primitive beliefs are dealt with and the attempt to correlate them is consistently made. When the critical reader will sometimes dissent is in interpretations of the evidence. Mere collocation of facts does not always make out a case.

The book is fully up in typography and form to the other volumes. The side-heads, summaries of chapters, and index form a complete apparatus for the survey of the material presented.

PATRIOTISM AMONG THE ENGLISH

Wingfield-Stratford, Esme. The History of English Patriotism. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 614-672. New York: John Lane Company. $7.50 net.

This is the work of a man of learning. It is really a history of England, written from one point of view, that is, the love of Englishmen for their country as a unit, and almost a personality. Greece and Rome are drawn upon as analogous instances of empires made great and beneficent from a popular sense of their own worth and a love by the people of their own soil. We naturally turn to the story of the Spanish Armada, and to the days of a dreaded French invasion, for examples of British patriotism roused to the intensest ardor. It is also reflected in literature. Swift might lampoon, Hogarth might caricature, and Pope might satirize his fellow countrymen, but Goldsmith and Reynolds, and even Day in "Sandford and Merton," could represent the graces as well as the foibles of the English people. It requires an effort to realize what genuine emotion sounded in the words of the once popular song:

> "There's a land that boasts a well-known name,
> Tho 'tis but a little spot;
> 'Tis the first on the gilded scroll of fame,
> And who will aver it is not?
> 'Tis a glorious charter, deny it who can,
> That lies in the words, I'm an Englishman."

Ubi bene, ibi patria is a maxim wholly at variance with the interpretation Mr. Wingfield-Stratford has given to the sentiment which sends Englishmen to the mines of Africa, the jungles of India, the forests and prairies of Canada. At this time, when statesmen endeavor to perfect the homogeneity of the English race throughout the Empire, a work like that before us, written with a definite purpose, will be interesting as a study to all intelligent men of whatever nationality. The author has treated of his nation as an organic whole, and of national life as a process of development in religion, politics, war, philosophy, literature, architecture, painting, law, and commerce. He writes with point and enthusiasm. He is no narrow islander, but has broad views, is philanthropic and statesmanlike. His judgments are likely to be acceptable to, and accepted by, citizens of many nations.

TWO RECENT NOVELS

Patterson, Marjorie. The Dust of the Road. Pp. 321. New York: Henry Holt & Company. $1.30.

The glamour and unconventionality of the stage never lose their fascination. Many stage secrets are revealed in this romance with a background of theatrical life. "Tony" the heroine, decides to leave her uninteresting father and stepmother to become an actress. So, with her faithful dog, Samuel Pickwick, she sails away to London and determines to make a success. The descriptions of her home life and the experiences which she weathers safely do not ring very convincingly true, but the mass of material relative to stage life, stage characters, and the training she received in a touring company all seem more real, and consequently more interesting. It is the player's life as she lived it. David, the red-headed hero, a sculptor turned playwright and actor, does not seem very lovable to the reader, but "Tony" finally willingly gives up her profession to devote herself to him. The story as a story is rather involved, but the aim of the book is evidently to describe conditions "behind the scenes." In that, it succeeds.

Day, Holman. Squire Phin. Pp. 393. New York and London: Harper and Brothers. $1.25.

This is a characteristic "Down East" story, dealing with keen-witted humorous people in mirth-provoking, as well as pathetic, episodes in a little Maine village. There is a love theme that underlies the plot, but most of the scenes revolve around Squire Phineas Look, the village lawyer, and his renegade brother Hiram, commonly called "Hime," of circus fame.

> "Narrer to the heel and wide to the toe,
> And that's the way the Look boys go.
> Good boy, Phin, he don't raise time,
> But pepper-sass's hot and hell's in Hime."

There is the usual sanctimonious hypocrite, the village eccentric, the deep-dyed villain, and other necessary types. Every opportunity is given "Phin" to utilize his wonderful perspicacity and exhibit his self-sacrificing greatness of spirit. The real keynote of the book is fun; clean, spontaneous, hearty fun. It is voiced in a humorous, homely philosophy that makes amusing reading.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Peixotto, Ernest. Pacific Shores from Panama. Illustrations by the author. Cloth, pp. xiv–285. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Promoters of winter cruises take notice! Mr. Peixotto has been pioneering for future tourists and has discovered a region of rare beauty and romantic history soon to be of easy access—especially to American travelers. This land of delight is the Pacific coast of Spanish America, running south from the big canal to La Paz in Bolivia and north to Mexican ports and the Golden Gate. It offers the snow peaks of the Andes and the blue shores of tropic seas and in between memories of *conquistadores* and the vanished races of pre-Spanish days, venerated saints and historic churches, gaily drest peasants, and tropical gardens. "The luxurious indolence that possesses the traveler as he glides over the lazy tropical sea, the romance of Spanish cities, the picturesqueness and appeal of its vast Indian population, the desolation of its arid wastes, the dizzy heights of its Cordillera, the sharp contrast of climate and vegetation—where equatorial tropics and eternal snows are often but a few hours apart—all these make up a journey the fascination of which can scarcely be overstated." We cry—"All aboard!" That land is fortunate which has Mr. Peixotto to sketch it with pencil and pen. He is equally facile with both, and the pleasant narrative vies with the fourscore drawings in descriptive excellence. This should be one of the travel and gift books of the season.

Dozy, Reinhart. Spanish Islam. A History of the Moslems in Spain. Translated with a biographical introduction and additional notes by Francis Griffin Stokes. Frontispiece. Map. Cloth, pp. xxxvi–769. New York: Duffield & Co.

Mr. Francis Griffin Stokes has rendered substantial service to all English and American students of the medieval history of Europe and especially of Spain by his translation of Reinhart Dozy's famous "Histoire des Musulmans d'Espagne." The first and only edition of this work was published in 1861 and has since become rare and inaccessible to the majority of students, and the only other translations—those into German and Spanish—were made in 1874 and 1877. The present translation is unabridged and has been improved by corrections and notes from Dozy's later works and more recent studies. Those, whether historians or not, who have dipt into medieval life and thought know that there is no more remarkable chapter in the history of Europe than that of the Moors of Spain. Not only was it set in the history of Western Europe like some bizarre jewel from an Eastern clime, but it even flashed

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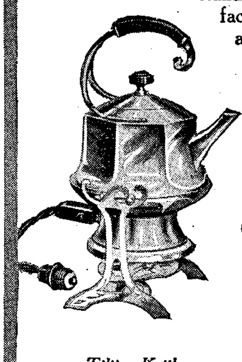

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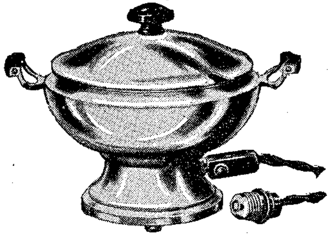

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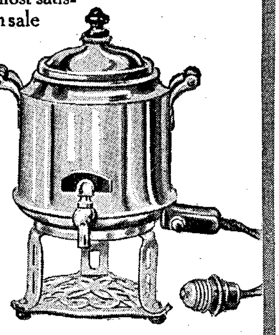

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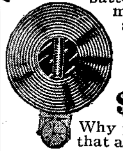

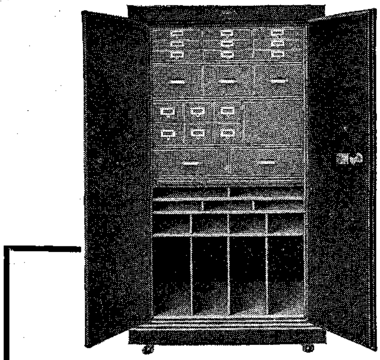

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new and illuminating rays to the learned world of that day. Tho in a most amazing palimpsest of language no less an influence than the great Aristotle came to medieval Europe under an Arabian philosopher's arm. Dozy himself was a historian and linguist whose literary ability and scientific achievement combined with his devotion to his task make his career an inspiration to every one who lays sacrifices on Clio's altar. By the inclusion of a brief biography Mr. Stokes has added much to the value of the masterpiece itself.

Mannix, J. Bernard. Mines and Their Story. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. xviii–337. London: Sidgwick & Jackson, Ltd. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.75 net.

This is a popular treatment of mining history and methods affording much general information. The rather tame narrative is plainly told and concerns gold, silver, diamonds, coal, and iron. Much of the material and many of the numerous, but not remarkable, illustrations come from England and her colonies.

Furness, Horace Howard. A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. The Tragedies of Julius Cæsar. 8vo. Pp. 482. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.

The son of the famous Shakespearian scholar has produced in this volume a work which shows that he is following closely in the footsteps of his father. The play of "Julius Cæsar" used to be, with "Richard III.," the most popular of dramas in London and New York. It was later that "Hamlet," "Othello," and "King Lear" established their lofty places in the hearts of the Anglo-Saxon public. Mr. Furness has been successful in restoring the face of this magnificent play to its correct features. The First Folio has, of course, been the basis of his recension. He is happy in correcting a misquotation of Ben Jonson, who loved his joke better than his friend. The appendix contains the original material from which Shakespeare derived the matter and sometimes even the language used in his work. There is a completeness and finality about this volume which entitles it to be styled monumental. The small number of emendations of the Folio text made by the Cambridge editors, and now generally accepted, impress the reader with the purity of the original text. The publishers have spared nothing in making the work beautiful, and complete. The volume, like its predecessors, will be considered an indispensable addition to the libraries of the learned.

Keller, Helen. Out of the Dark. Pp. 282. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

This is a small volume in which are collected all Miss Keller's magazine articles, letters, and addresses which seem worthy of preservation. Everything about Helen Keller's development seems marvelous, even tho we know she has had unusual opportunities for education. No one could express himself more clearly and convincingly than this young woman whose mental eyesight is so wonderfully keen. Inclined to socialistic tendencies and suffrage principles, she expresses herself decisively on many subjects of current interest. She has many intelligent suggestions to make for the betterment of the condition of the blind. Her great plea is for some work for the blind, something to take them out of their state of horrible inactivity and "that feeling" of uselessness. She expresses herself with facility and clarity of understanding. Miss Keller's diction is beautiful. She writes as tho her mind had gained greater seeing power because undistracted by aural and visual confusion. Her letters are unique and charming.

Heape, Walter. Sex Antagonism. 8vo. Pp. 217. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Mr. Heape is a biologist of distinction, and at this time, when the equality of the sexes has become a burning question, he deals with his theme from a historical and biological point of view. He shows that the sexes have been to some degree in conflict from the earliest history of our race; that exogamy on the part of man was responded to by totemism as a feminine institution. He closes with a splendid chapter on "Primitive and Modern Sex Antagonism." The work must be profoundly interesting to every intelligent reader as expounding in clear and popular language principles which necessarily underlie the relations of the sexes and involve, both politically and socially, the phenomena of human existence. This volume is the latest number of the publishers' *Science Series*, and deserves to be widely circulated.

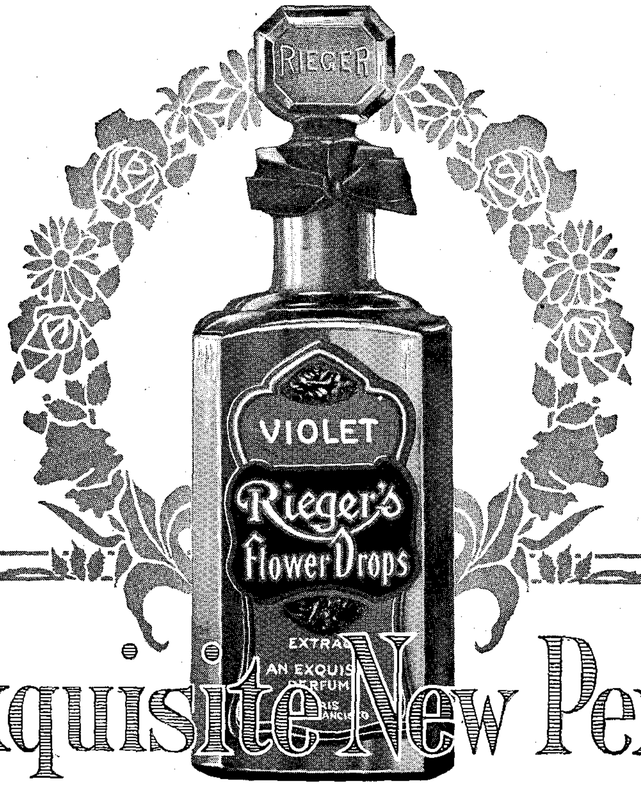
Hopkins, Tighe. Wards of the State: An Unofficial View of Prison and the Prisoner. Cloth, pp. viii–340. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. $3.

Under the title "Wards of the State," one whose connection with prisons and prisoners has been quite non-professional, but who has spent much time with the literature of the subject and has used such opportunities of observation as he could, presents a candid opinion of "imprisonment, its effects on the prisoner (in prison and after prison), and the prejudice it creates against him in the public mind." His verdict is that "imprisonment of the conventional and old-fashioned sort is a grand, unmitigated failure. Real and acceptable remedies or substitutes may be and are very difficult to arrive at; but the absolute defectiveness of the ancient method—imprisonment as imprisonment—is an outstanding fact." Mr. Hopkins's survey mainly concerns England, his own country, tho he finds in America a vast, chaotic, out-of-date confusion, with here and there—in Colorado, for example—shining evidence of the success of experiments ten years ahead of England. How much we need the activity of a well-advertised Elizabeth Fry or a John Howard! The discussion, tho serious, is not technical and should form a popular introduction to the subject for rapid reading.

Mann, Mary Ridpath. Royal Women. Pp. 216. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25 net.

These lectures were written, not as school-room text-books, but to show how history could illustrate character. They present the fact that while royalty is hedged in and restricted by tradition and etiquette, royal women have hearts, desires, and sorrows. These are very human accounts of the private lives of such noted personages as Elizabeth, the last of the Tudors, Mary, Queen of Scots, Marie Antoinette, and Josephine, Empress of the French. They deal with romantic episodes in each life, viewed not as historical events, but as experiences in human lives. The author inherits a love of history from her father, John Clark Ridpath, and has made a readable book by combining historical knowledge with a fascinating power of

(*Continued on page* 884)



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 882*)

description. Well-known facts take on a new attraction in the retelling.

Lees, Frederic. Wanderings on the Italian Riviera. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. xv.–349. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

To those travelers to whom the great cities, the great mountains, the great lakes are an old story and who seek some new, untrodden field of interest there may seem to be little left in Europe. Perhaps, then, instead of the great things, the gentle, the quiet, and the small may have an attraction if they are sought in a spirit becoming to their nature. The Italian Riviera has been a refuge to many a northerner in winter, and few perhaps have realized more than the delights of the climate and the landscape. That the old towns have literary and historic connections is often forgotten. Mr. Lees, an enthusiast about Liguria, has written a pleasant record of a walking trip from Ventimiglia to Spezzia, in which one becomes acquainted with many interesting bits of reminiscence of other days in this charming Italian countryside. An appendix contains some botanical notes on the province.

Benham, W. Gurney. Cassel's Book of Quotations. 8vo, pp. 1256. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3.50.

This standard work appears in this revised edition with improvements and additions under the date 1912. All dictionaries of quotations are valuable in these days when facility of reference lifts such a burden from the memory, but all do not provide the same facility of reference as the present work. Overelaboration is a pitfall into which so many editors and compilers of such works have fallen by dividing the quotations under various topics that it is a relief to see the simplicity of the present work, which uses the index as a clue to the quotations required. In fact, there are two indexes, one of authors' names and another to the quotation itself. There are also blank pages appended for manuscript additions and notes. We commend this up-to-date volume for its copiousness, its convenience, and completeness as a collection of proverbs of all nations as well as literary gems of art, wisdom, and fancy.

Howe, E. W. Travel Letters from New Zealand, Australia, and Africa. 12mo, pp. 476. Topeka, Kans.: Crane & Co.

Readers of Mr. Howe's former books of travel will anticipate the interest with which he has dealt with new countries in these pages. Mr. Howe always gets at actual occurrences and vital objects. He describes them with a clearness and an understanding, with a facility in straightforward expression, that make every page readable. He attempts no elaborate pen pictures, but deals strictly with things as they are and as he saw and understood them. There is a kind of simple integrity about it all that gives to his travel letters an unusual value and evokes from the reader a peculiar liking for the man himself.

Patterson, Charles Brodie. What Is New Thought? Pp. 235. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.

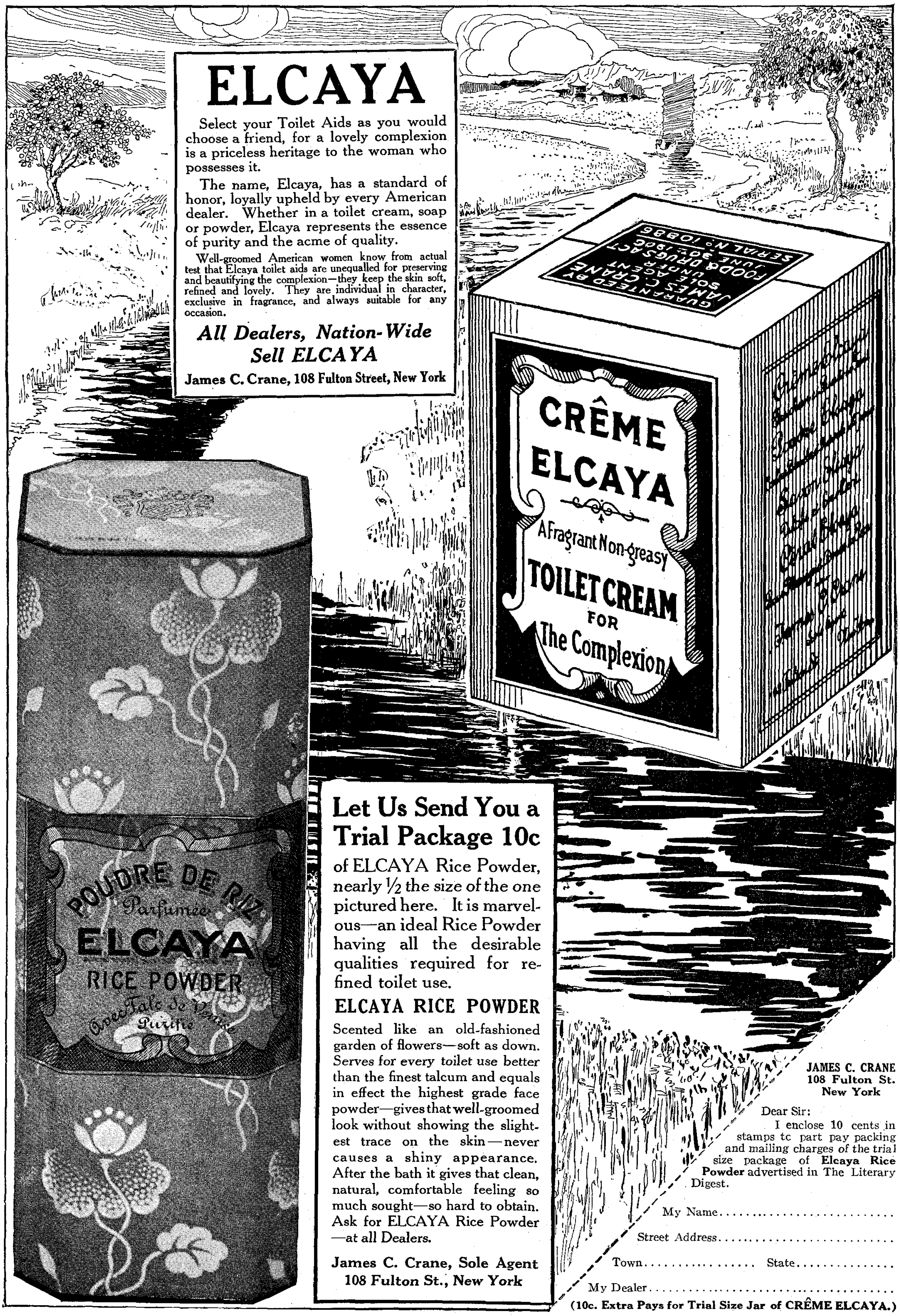
So much is said in these modern times of "New Thought" that half the world should read this book out of curiosity, the other half from sympathy. Dr. Patterson is widely known as an exponent of the cult. He writes with a fluent and fervid pen and in a convincing style. The book has for its principal object "the throwing of light on the pathway of life in order to make it easier for people to overcome unrest of mind and body, and to show that, through inner knowledge, one may become harmoniously adjusted to outer environment." The author claims much when he says that perfection lies in the power of each one of us, and asserts that it depends on the inner man and his choice of right thoughts and habits, which regulate both mental and physical conditions. Some of his most appealing theories do not appear to belong exclusively to "New Thought." We seem to remember being told years ago that "cheerfulness is both contagious and healing"; also that "life is what we make it," and "we get what we give."

Roberts, Helen L. The Cyclopedia of Social Usage. Pp. 570. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Unlike the old, stilted manuals of proper deportment, this complete and careful description of the proper manners and desirable customs of the twentieth century is quite adaptable to ordinary as well as unusual conditions. The rules for the proper presentation of friends, desirable details for dinner-giving from the suitable invitation to the satisfactory menu; the etiquette of calling, and the art of conversation and entertaining, are all treated in a perfectly rational way, giving a logical interpretation of the code that regulates social intercourse. Most well-bred people will find the rules and suggestions very familiar to them and quite consistent with their own conduct at home and abroad, but for any one who is not positive of the correct details for any function or custom this volume will be a valuable "treasury of information."

Adams, John Quincy, Writings of. Edited by Worthington C. Ford. Vols. I–II. 8vo, pp. 508–531. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

The works of John Quincy Adams are among the precious documents that elucidate the history of this country. Adams was born in the north parish of Braintree, Mass., on July 11, 1767. After completing an active life, he died in Washington, February 23, 1848. Much of his life, as an active member of the diplomatic service, was spent abroad. He did service for this country in Great Britain, Holland, Prussia, and Russia. He actively engaged himself in conciliatory measures between Congress and the different Governments of Europe during such trying times as the French Revolution and the activities of Napoleon I. As intelligencer to the Department of State he elucidated the events of that crucial time. He did this in a spirit of patriotism and thoroughness, which has made his writings a record somewhat parallel to that of the great Greek historian who said that what he wrote was not intended as a show-piece, but to be an eternal literary and political possession. These two volumes (others are to follow) contain the writings and correspondence of Mr. Adams from 1779 to 1801. The flawlessness and patriotism of his political life are reflected in the simplicity of his countenance, as well as in his actions as a private citizen and the head of a family. All this is beautifully mirrored in the portrait reproduced in this volume, which was painted by the then celebrated artist Oakley in 1795.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CURRENT POETRY

NOWADAYS, few books of verse are real literary events. It was different when the Brownings were writing, when Tennyson was in his prime, and when the young Swinburne was astonishing the world. We have more verse now; every week brings its little company of volumes—but we have little that seems of lasting importance. So we may well be grateful for Mr. Stephen Phillips. In spite of his youth, this poet is a link binding us to the days when poetry was more an art and less a trick.

Mr. Phillips's "Lyrics and Dramas" is a book worthy of the author of "Marpessa" and "Christ in Hades." The dramatic poems, "Nero's Mother" and "The King," are splendid poetry, and the lyrics are full of beautiful thoughts and beautiful phrases.

There have been many, many poems—most of them rather weak—in celebration of the "conquest of the air." Many of us will sympathize with Mr. Phillips in his regret at the profanation of nature's last stronghold.

The Aeroplane

By Stephen Phillips

Leave us the air, enough the jar
Of snorting engine, grinding car;
The very heavens ye now would mar.
Leave us the air!

The air where dreamy birds do sing
Under Aurora reddening,
And float on such a blissful wing.
Leave us the air!

Air doth the brow of age renew,
Darkly redeeming us with dew,
And lifting to a boundless blue.
Leave us the air!

The ancient silence hath but stirred
To solemn thunder and sweet bird,
There must the aeroplane be heard?
Leave us the air!

Air that is bosom of our pain,
That breathes on the besieged brain,
And murmurs mercy of the rain.
Leave us the air!

Hither and thither are we tossed.
Speed have we gained, but at the cost
Of faded calm and firmness lost.
Leave us the air!

Whate'er the silly crowd enjoys,
Our progress is but stench and noise;
We scream and shout and grasp but toys.
Leave us the air!

The earth is blackened from our eyes,
And filled with dismal hoots and cries,
Spare to profane the holier skies.
Leave us the air!

Perhaps the best poem which the game of cricket has inspired is that of Francis Thompson which begins "I go no more to the matches of the Southern folk." And surely the second best is this:

The Song of the "Ranji"

By Stephen Phillips

From a throne to the simple sward,
  Sudden to pass!
From the aching Asian plains
  To the English grass!
From the glitter fierce to the cool,
  Over the billow;
From a crown to a cap, pale blue,
  From cedar to willow!

From the stillness deep to the roar,
  To the green from the waste,
From the howdah to hooting car,
  From the hush to the haste!

From salaam to the friendly cheer,
  From the prince to the guest,
From the shadowless to the shade,
  From the East to the West!

And here is an example of Mr. Phillips's mastery over blank verse. It is a finely wrought poem, with a beautiful climax.

A Nightmare of London

By Stephen Phillips

I dreamed a dream, perhaps a prophecy!
That London over England spread herself;
Swallowed the green field and the waving plain,
Till all this island grew one hideous town.
And as I gazed in terror rooted, so
The City seemed to take a dreadful life,
To be a monster that desired and felt;
And still did she perceptibly advance,
Blacken and grasp and seize and wither up.
Northward she spread, and did assimilate
Her sister cities of the loom and wheel
That welcomed her with whirring ecstasies;
She made the sky a pall, and as she moved,
Blighted the breathing forests and the woods,
And where the flower grew, now her pavement lay.
And all the air grew dark, and there was heard,
In place of rippling wave and whispering wind,
Only the hoot of grinding car, the shriek
And fiery belch of engines to the cloud.
A human army from before her fled;
But swollen, spiderish, without shape or sleep,
She stole, till now opposed her but the sea;
Ocean preserved her sanctity of foam.

For so youthful a publishing house, the Devin-Adair Company has already issued a surprizingly large number of important works. It is pleasant to see that the list is now including verse. The poems of Sister M. Blanche, of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, were recently issued by this house in an attractive volume. Sister Blanche's work is thoughtful and musical; she is a keen and sympathetic observer of nature and she understands the technic of verse-making. Here is a charming picture. The last two lines are delightful.

Trees

By Sister M. Blanche

In serried rank or lonely state,
  Like veterans they stand,
Through starry nights, through storm-swept days,
  To sentinel the land.

I know not if I love them best
  When fledged with springtime green,
Or when, with silvan vesture clad,
  They deck the summer scene.

And yet when autumn touches them
  With dyes unknown to art,
Beneath that gorgeous color-spell
  I needs must yield my heart.

But, ah! I know I love them well
  When, all white winter through,
With gray and lacelike tracery,
  They etch the curving blue.

(Continued on page 889)

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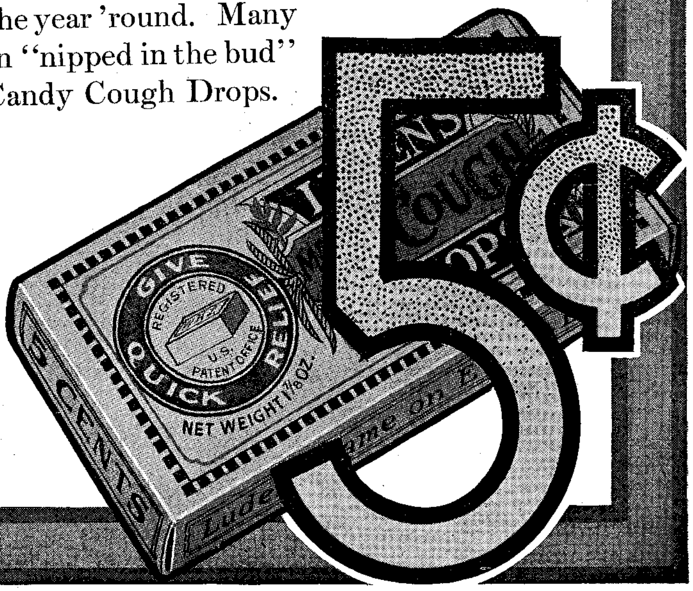


CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 886)

There is something of Swinburne's passion for the sea in the following lines (from the London *Outlook*), and there is something, too, of his characteristic melody.

Sea Music

By Petronella O'Donnell

Softly heave, ocean of fire and of night,
Red in the sunset's glory lies thy might;
Even the winds, the amorous winds that blow
Breathless, expectant, pause in the afterglow.
Enraptured sing the stars, sing in low tones to me,
While every sound that was, that is, is in the sea.

Slowly heave, heaven's glory on thy breast,
Soft fold thy wings, love-laden winds of the West;
Even the emerald wave, the crested wave that rears,
Pauses spellbound, ere she dissolves in tears.
Sing, dancing waves, your secrets sing to me,
For every sound that was, that is, is in the sea.

Grandly heave, ocean of opal, of fire,
Sound diamond notes from the long-lost Orpheus' lyre;
Even the wild sea-bird, even the fishes that swim,
Know where that lost lyre lies, lies with its broken string.
From its deep-sea bed a note, a stray note, comes to me,
For every sound that was, that is, is in the sea.

We have come to mistrust poems that are sprinkled with Gaelic names. During the last ten years much lamentably weak verse has been produced by writers calling themselves "neo-Celts." But Father Dollard is not a "neo-Celt"; he is a genuine Irishman, and the poem which we give below is worthy of the land of singers and fighters. The description in the second stanza is splendid. We quote the Toronto *Catholic Register*.

Cnoc-An-Ar

(The Hill of Slaughter)

A Pagan-Irish Dirge

By James B. Dollard

My hero lies wounded and dying, 'mid thousands on red Cnoc-An-Ar,
Where the hosts of the High King are charging the Finians in tumult of war,
With Caoilite, and Diarmuid, and Oscar, he stood on the ridge of the slain,
And the hosts of the High King broke past like the tide 'gainst a rock in the main.

O, bright was his spear in the morning, and burnished his great shield of brass,
And pleasant his eyes that were blue as the harebell in dewy-wet grass;
But his spear and his shield are now broken and crusted with carnage and gore,
His eyes bloody-smeared shall flame out with the joy of the battle no more.

The halls of the Finians shall ring with the glory and fame of this day,
And the bards clash loud harps to the ranns that the soul of proud Erin shall sway,
And Caoilite, and Diarmuid, and Oscar shall stand up like gods, proud and tall,
But the hero I weep will not harken, tho' greater his glory than all.

The Banshee is wailing o'er Desmond, I hear her wild caoine thro' the night,
And o'er the lone home of my fathers there hovers a pallid death-light;
I will raise him a Cairn full kingly on the mournful mountains afar,
And letter his praises in Ogham, my hero of dark Cnoc-An-Ar!

We take the following lyric from "The Toiler, and Other Poems" (William Briggs, Toronto), by William J. Fischer. The first stanza is pleasantly suggestive of Father Tabb's delicate art.

At Daybreak

By William J. Fischer

In the blue sky one little star
  And in my soul a hope so young,
And white and starlike, trembling still,
  By God upon my life-string hung.

In the high tree a cheerful bird
  And in mine ear a burst of song,
To bring me joy and soft-eyed peace,
  And make my pulses beat more strong.

On the far hills a crimson shines,
  And in my heart a dawn of light—
To-day Love's roses will be red,
  To-day my hours will be bright.

The English of this poem (from *The English Review*) is clumsy—to find the antecedent of "it" in the last line the reader must go back to "road" in the first line. But the spirit of the poem is delightful and some of the phrases—"wild pines rush headlong, tossing each his ragged plume," for instance—are picturesquely strong.

Via Vitae

By Ernest Blake

Do you see the road a-winding through the dear green fields below?
Hear the bridle-bells a-jingle on the horses as they go?
Then beside blue flashing rivers, where the tall reeds softly sing
Plaintive songs of weary autumn, lyric carolings of spring.
Down the slopes wild pines rush headlong, tossing each his ragged plume,
Plunging all its life and glory in a shadowland of gloom.
But the shadows—are but shadows— Hark, the bells are jingling still.
See, it ends the journey mounting where the sun light's on the hill.

The Evening Sun printed these beautiful stanzas, to which only initials were signed. The name is rather unfortunately chosen, but the poem itself, particularly in the first two stanzas, is exquisite.

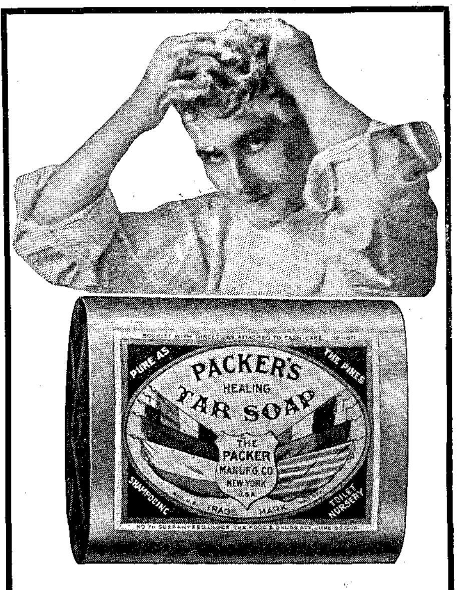
"What's in a Name?"

By R. M. M.

Through poppy-blooming fields you come,
  O Shape beneficent and fair!
Your steps subdued, your lips are dumb,
  And sleeping flowers wreathe your hair.

Your silver wings along the land
  Their tranquil shadows softly cast,
And peace within your quiet hand
  Is close enfolded, sweet and fast.

What drowsy perfume is your breath:
  What gentle shelter is your breast:
Some coward cries: "Beware—'tis Death!"
  The answer rises: "Nay, 'tis Rest!"



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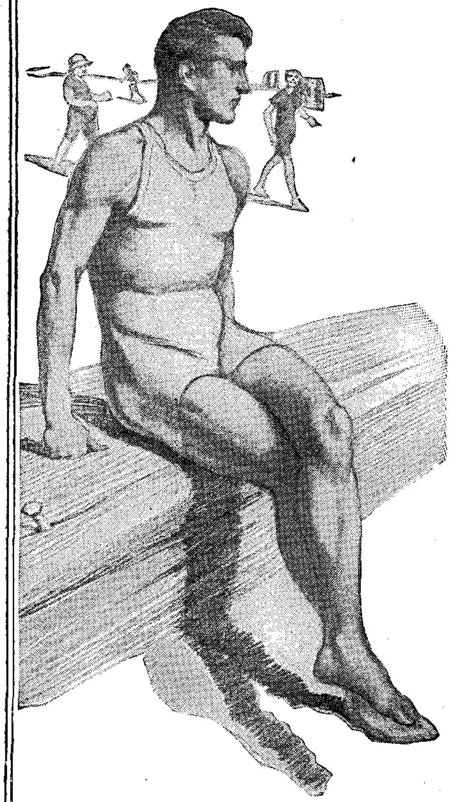
Your body was once like this



Youth is a tragic thing—for those who have wasted it. Youth is not a matter of years only. I know men of sixty who are younger than the average business or professional man of forty.

And premature old age is so criminally unnecessary. You are built exactly as you were at twenty—same organs—same muscles—same system of cell reconstruction. The only trouble with you is that, to use a plain word, you are flabby. Unused muscles—the *really important*, internal ones—have grown weak from disuse and, as a result, functioning muscular organs like your heart and intestines are working listlessly at irregular speed.

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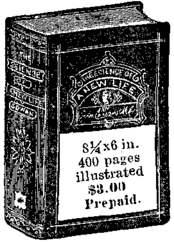

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

S. S. McCLURE'S EARLY STRUGGLES

HARDLY anything in literature has so wide an appeal as the childhood stories of persons who have achieved distinction under difficulties. They inspire the young and cheer them to overcome difficulties that might otherwise be too much for them. That is perhaps the reason S. S. McClure, the publisher, decided to devote several chapters of his autobiography, now running serially in *McClure's Magazine*, to his early history.

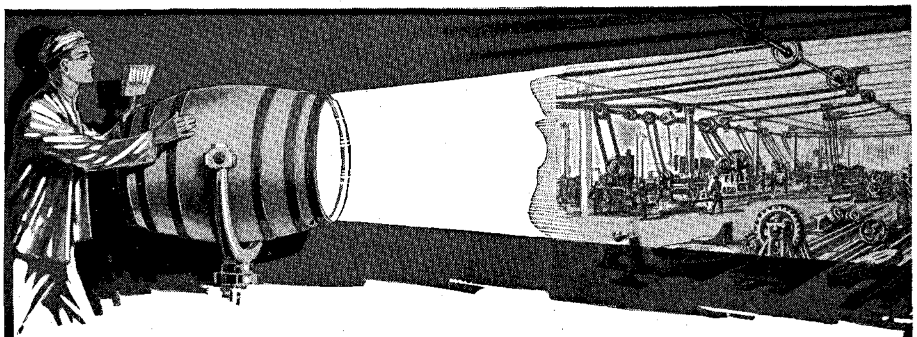
About all the Widow McClure and her four little boys had when they came from Ireland to this country in 1866 were the clothes they wore and a fond hope of finding a place where they could lessen their handicap in the race with that ever-prevalent haunting thing figuratively known as the wolf. So long as the husband and father lived the family was in no danger of privation, for his industry and Scotch thrift provided them with the ordinary comforts. But when he died his widow, who was a descendant of a French Huguenot family, realized it would be almost impossible for her to support herself and children in Ulster, which had been their home since birth and the domicile of their ancestors for many generations. Mrs. McClure had relatives at Hebron, Indiana, a village not far from Valparaiso, and decided to make her home in the same locality. At that time Samuel S. McClure was only nine years old, but most of the important incidents stick out vividly in his memory. Mrs. McClure was practically without funds when she arrived at Hebron, and went to the home of her sister, a Mrs. Coleman. The Colemans had half a dozen children of their own and were struggling to make a living on a little rented farm. Two brothers of Mrs. McClure and Mrs. Coleman had come over a year before, and they too helped to overcrowd the house, which was a small story-and-a-half cottage. Very soon Samuel and his brother Robert were sent to live with another aunt, who lived north of Valparaiso, and their mother went to Valparaiso and got work as a servant in a household. The aunt's husband was having a hard time making a living, so he became tired of having extra children quartered upon him, and took the two boys to town and turned them over to their mother. Afraid to ask her employers to house the children, Mrs. McClure made a temporary home in a vacant room in a store building. She gave up her domestic position and did washing and ironing by the day four days a week at $1.75 per day. The wife of a prominent physician heard of the widow's heroic effort to get along, and let her have a room in her own house if Mrs. McClure would do the family washing. It was there Samuel S. McClure made his acquaintance with books and his ambition was kindled. We read:

> They were extremely considerate of my mother and of us children. Dr. Everts had a large library, and for the first time in my life I found myself in a house where there were plenty of books. I sometimes read two or three books a day. I lay on the carpet, face down, and read for hours at a time. It was then that I first read "Robinson Crusoe."
>
> In that library there were some books about witches and witchcraft which I eagerly devoured. They took possession of my mind and made me so unhappy that I have always felt that such books should be kept away from children. I remember thinking that any one might be a witch in disguise, and wondering whether my own mother were not. I was so nervous that, when some children came in one evening with their faces blacked and grown people's clothes on, I ran screaming into the yard, and could not be quieted for a long while.
>
> But these easy times, too, came to an end. The Everts family moved to Indianapolis, and then we found ourselves back in my uncle Coleman's overcrowded story-and-a-half house, fourteen miles south of Valparaiso, with winter coming on. My mother could always get work if it was to be had, and she obtained a place six miles away from the Coleman farm; but she received only two dollars a week, and this was the period immediately following the War, still remembered for the high cost of living. Brown sugar, I remember, went up to twenty-five cents a pound, and gold was at a high premium. I remember the great anxiety about getting shoes for the children. I had gone barefoot as late as possible, like all the other country boys, and delighted to do it; but the time came when shoes were a necessity. My mother managed to get them, somehow. I can remember when she bought me mine, and that they had brass toes. We had not very heavy clothing, and during that winter we children and the Coleman family lived very meagerly. I remember the hardship of having to eat frozen potatoes boiled into a kind of gray mush. I did not thrive on this nourishment. Before the winter was over I had become so weak that my hands were very unsteady and I could not carry a glass of water without spilling it.

Mrs. McClure married a farmer named Thomas Simpson, and Samuel and Robert were taken into the house, the other two children going to live for a while with Mr. Simpson's brother. Little John McClure returned to his mother in a few months, and he and Samuel did the morning and evening chores. One of their jobs was to saw and split wood for the stove and the fireplace. The second winter Samuel attended school for the first time in this country, and he was so fond of it that if he had to work at home part of the day, he would go to school even to get the last hour, from three to four. To continue:

> The second winter I attended school for

(Continued on page 893)



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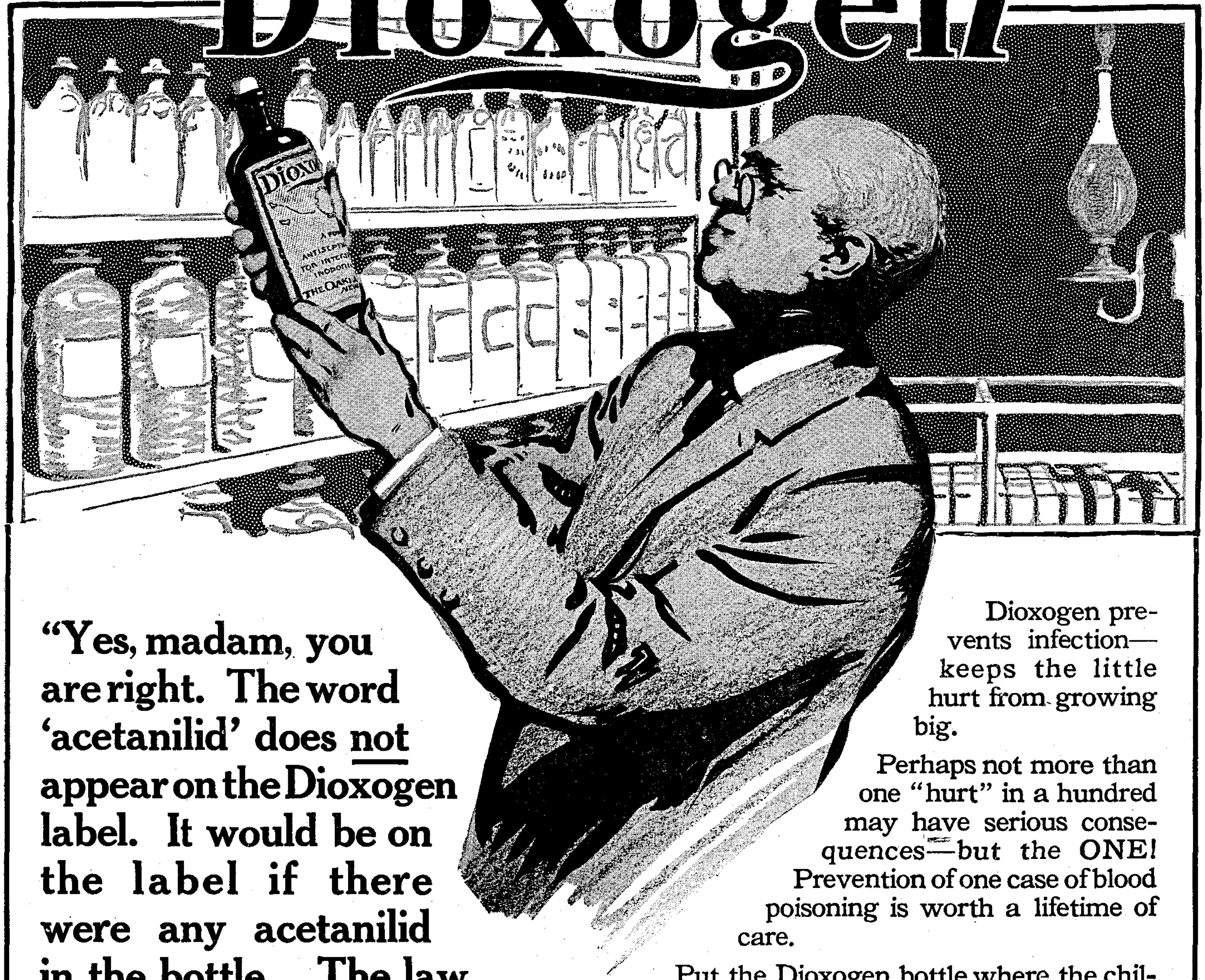

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 891)

the first time since we came to America. I went to the Hickory Point School, and my Irish speech afforded the boys there a great deal of amusement. The snows were very deep there, and the crust was often so hard that we skated to school, over fields and fences. I was so fond of school that, if I had to work at home for part of the day, I would go all the way to school to get the last hour, from three to four, there.

When I was twelve years old and was still going to that school, I heard somewhere, for the first time in my life, that there was a kind of "arithmetic" in which letters were used instead of figures. I knew at once that I must somehow get hold of this. I asked the teacher, a young man who was then trying to work his way toward a medical school; but, tho he had heard of algebra, he had never studied it and had no text-book. There lived not far from us an ex-soldier named McGinley, and I had heard that his wife had been a school-teacher. I went to Mrs. McGinley to ask her advice, and she lent me an algebra. My brother John and I took up this book and went through it as fast as we could, working it out for ourselves and solving the problems as we came to them. We got so excited about it and talked about it so much that my stepfather said he thought he would like to study it, too. He would sit down with us in the evening and work at the problems. But after a little while his zeal flagged and he decided that he could get through the rest of his days without knowing algebra.

During these years the lack of reading-matter was one of the deprivations which I felt most keenly. We had no books at home but a bound volume of "Agricultural Reports," sent us by our congressman, and this I read over and over. Then I used to read, with the closest attention, the catalogs sent out by the companies that sold agricultural implements. They seemed absorbingly interesting, and I read them through like books. When I was about thirteen years old I first read, in the weekly edition of the Chicago *Tribune*, "The Luck of Roaring Camp." It seemed to me a fairly good story about an interesting kind of life. Petroleum V. Nasby, the famous dialect philosopher of that time, I read closely in the weekly paper. It was then I first began to hear of Mark Twain, and to see little extracts from him quoted in the newspapers. It was years before I saw even the outside of one of his books.

I remember some hunters once camped for the night on our place. I went over to their camp the next morning after they were gone, and found that they had left several old paper-backed novels and a few tattered magazines. These were a great find for me. Years afterward, the idea of forming a newspaper syndicate first came to me through my remembering my hunger, as a boy, for something to read. In the early eighties, when I was working for *The Century Magazine* in New York, and was going over the files of *The St. Nicholas Magazine*, I could not help feeling how much I had missed. Here were good stories of adventure, stories of poor boys who had got on, stories of boys who had made collections of insects and butterflies and learned all about them, or who had learned geology by collecting stones and fossils—things that I might have done, myself, if I had known how. It occurred to me that it would be an excellent plan to take a lot of these stories from the old volumes of *St. Nicholas* and syndicate them among the weekly country newspapers over the country, where they would reach thousands of country boys who would enjoy them as much as I would have if I had had them. I took this plan to Mr. Roswell Smith, of the Century Company. Mr. Smith did not carry out the plan, but the idea of such a syndicate was firmly fixt in my head, and later I was able to carry it out myself.

After I had started my newspaper syndicate, I did manage to get Stevenson and Kipling, Conan Doyle, Stanley Weyman, Quiller-Couch, Stephen Crane, the new writers and the young Idea, to the boys on the farm. I am always meeting young men in business who say: "Stevenson? Oh, yes! I first read 'Treasure Island' in some newspaper or other when I was a boy. It came out in instalments"; or "Why doesn't Quiller-Couch ever write anything as good as "Dead Man's Rock"? I read that story in the Omaha *Bee* when I was a kid, and I think it was the best adventure story I ever read. I never got the last chapter. Our paper didn't come that week, and it bothered me till I was a grown man. I finally had to get the book and find out what did happen to Simon Colliver." I believe that my newspaper syndicate did a good deal to awaken in the country boys everywhere an interest in the new writers of that time, and to create for those writers an appreciative audience, besides all the pleasure such stories gave to minds that would have been emptier without them.

The second summer I spent on my stepfather's farm—I was eleven years old—I did the same work as a man, except where my lack of height was against me. I built the hay on the wagon, for instance, instead of throwing it up from the field, and when the hay was forked from the wagon I built it up on the stack. John and I planted the corn by hand, dropping across the plowed furrows. We cultivated the corn twice, twice down the rows and twice across. When I was twelve and thirteen years old a part of my work was to break the young colts to being ridden.

We all worked hard, but it seemed to me that my mother worked hardest of all. She got up at five every morning and milked five or six cows. The North of Ireland people are the best butter-makers in the world, and when butter was bringing twelve and a half cents at the stores in Hebron, my mother's butter always brought twenty-five cents a pound and was sent to families in Chicago who had given a standing order for it. Besides milking and making butter for market, my mother did all the housework, the cooking and washing and ironing and caring for the children. During the seven years that my stepfather lived, my mother bore four children, of whom three died in infancy of enlargement of the spleen. I seem to remember that there was always a sick baby in the house. About the time the new baby was a few weeks old, the eighteen-months' old baby would fall sick, and then my mother would have a baby in her arms and a sick baby in the cradle. She did a great deal of her work with a baby in her arms, and often after being up half the night with the sick one. I used even then to wonder how she did it.

I Must Get Duofold!

When you make that decision — say goodbye to winter chills and underwear ills.

For — once clad in

Improved Duofold

Health Underwear

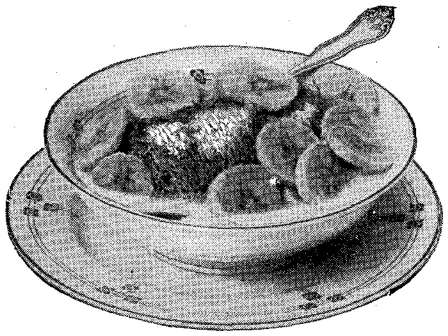
you'll realize what it means to enjoy the *comfort* of softest *cotton with* the *warmth* of finest *wool.*

Bitter winds won't chill you —steam-heated air won't torture you. For *Duofold* is a *patented* combination of separate woolen and cotton fabrics, inseparably united in a single convenient, comfortable garment. Its *outer* woolen fabric is a perfect protection against winter cold, while the *inner* fabric of downy cotton is exceedingly soft and soothing to the sensitive skin.

Make up your mind to enjoy outdoor warmth and indoor comfort by trying *Duofold Underwear* today.

At your dealer's in Union Suits and Separate Garments, all sizes, many weights. A FREE SAMPLE OF DUOFOLD material and illustrated descriptive booklet, will be sent on YOUR request.

DUOFOLD HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.
10-38 Elizabeth St., Mohawk, N. Y.



You Are Welcome

If we could induce every one of the hundred million persons in this country and Canada to visit "The Home of Shredded Wheat" and witness the process of making Shredded Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit we would not need to print this advertisement—or any other advertisement. Nearly one hundred thousand visitors from every habitable portion of the globe pass through this factory every year. They are impressed with the beauty and cleanliness of the factory. They are convinced of the wholesomeness, purity and nutritive value of

Shredded Wheat

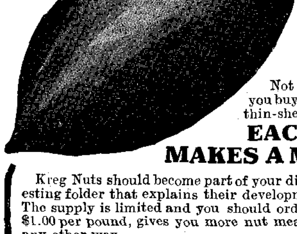
It is the one universal staple cereal food, eaten in all lands, always clean, always pure, always the same. Deliciously wholesome and nourishing for breakfast with hot milk or cream or in combination with baked apples, stewed prunes, sliced bananas or other fresh or preserved fruits.

The only cereal breakfast food made in biscuit form

Made only by

THE SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Crack in your fingers. Nuts 2 inches long



KREG NUTS

Selected Paper-Shell Pecans

Not the small, brown nuts you buy at the store, but large, thin-shelled, selected pecans.

EACH MEAT MAKES A MOUTHFUL.

Kreg Nuts should become part of your diet. We have an interesting folder that explains their development and food value. The supply is limited and you should order early. The price, $1.00 per pound, gives you more nut meats than you can buy any other way.

Send $5.00 by P. O. money order, draft or check for 5-lb. package delivered by parcel post prepaid. No shipment less than 5 lbs. By mail only.

Order today or send 25 cents for sample package or write for free descriptive folder.

KREG PECAN CO., Williamsport, Pa.

Stepfather Simpson was as kind to the McClure boys as he knew how to be. He never whipt them, but he made them work too hard. He was a hard worker himself, and, like many other farmers of his day, believed in making children work at heavy tasks. Mr. McClure goes on:

One day in September, my mother called me to her and told me that she could not see any chance for me on the farm. If I wanted more education I must manage to get it for myself, and the best thing for me to do was to go away and try. At Valparaiso a new High School was to open that fall, and my mother said she thought I had better go there and see if I could work for my board and go to school. I followed her advice.

I carried with me no clothes except those I had on, and I don't think I took a package or a bundle of any kind. I had no capital but a dollar and the hopefulness and open-mindedness of fourteen years. When I came out on a little hill above Valparaiso and looked down at the white houses and the shady trees, bordered by young maple-trees, I had a lift of heart. It seemed to me the most beautiful place in the world.

I walked into Valparaiso as fast as I could, and began going from house to house, asking whether anybody wanted a boy to do chores and go to school. It was then late in the afternoon, and I had to get a place to sleep that night. The Everts family, for whom my mother had worked, were then living in Indianapolis; but I went to some of their neighbors. Some one told me that they thought Dr. Cass would take a chore-boy. I knew of Dr. Cass. Indeed, once, when he came to our farm to buy corn, I had computed in my head the cubic contents of a crib for him.

Dr. Cass was then the richest man in all that country. He owned several farms and a good many cattle, and was worth something like $100,000. He was reputed a hard man and was not very well liked. I went to his house and he took me in. There I was called at five every morning, made the fire in four stoves, took care of the cow and the horses, and did part of the marketing before school. In the afternoon I worked on the grounds and did chores until supper-time, and after supper I studied my lessons. Every Monday, however, I was called at one o'clock in the morning to help Ida and Bertha, the two daughters of the house, with the washing. By eight o'clock we would have the washing for the family on the line.

As I have said, there had been no High School in Valparaiso until that year. It was conducted in one large room of the new school building just completed.

After the new pupils were seated, Professor McFetrich came down the aisle, asking each boy to give his full name and say what studies he wanted to take. I was a little nervous, anyway, and it made me more nervous to hear each boy giving three names—John Henry Smith or Edward Thomas Jones. What bothered me was that I had but two names, Samuel McClure, and I didn't want to be conspicuous by having less than the other fellows. I began to rack my brain to supply the deficiency. I had read not long before a subscription history of the Civil War, and had greatly admired the figure of General Sherman. Professor McFetrich was still about six boys away from me, and before he came to my desk I had decided on a middle name. So, when he put his question to me, I replied that my name was Samuel Sherman McClure. Later I changed the Sherman to Sidney. I am usually known now as S. S. McClure, but there never was any S. S. McClure until that morning, and my becoming so was, like most things in my life, entirely accidental.

After he took down my name, the principal began to name over the studies, for me to say "yes" or "no": Arithmetic, history, Latin, geography, German, algebra, geometry. To his amusement, I said "yes" to every one of them. I did not know what else to do. There was certainly nothing in that list that I could afford to give up, and it didn't occur to me that I could save any of them and take them at a later date. During the morning, however, I began to get nervous about the number of studies I had agreed to take. At noon I went to the principal and told him that I was afraid I had registered for more subjects than I could do justice to. He smiled knowingly and said he thought I had. We compromised on a rational number.

I had come to Valparaiso run down and worn out with the hard summer on the farm, and the work at Dr. Cass's was not light for a boy of fourteen. Still, I got on pretty well except for the fact that I had no money. I had my board and lodging from Dr. Cass, but not a penny to buy clothes or books. Of course I had no overcoat. I didn't own an overcoat until I was nearly through college. When it was cold—and it was often bitterly cold—I ran. Speed was my overcoat.

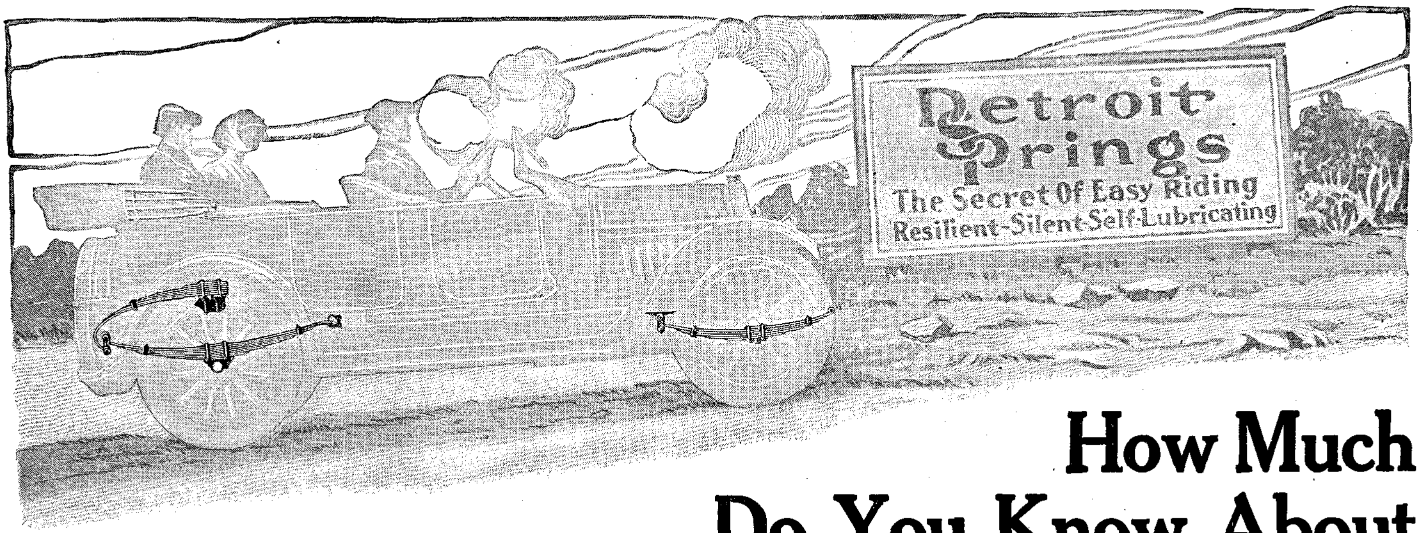
I stayed with Dr. Cass through the first term of school, and then I went to spend Christmas with my uncle James Gaston, who had married and then lived four miles north of Valparaiso.

I was not supposed to be away from my chores for more than day or two, but I had not had a vacation for a long while, and I had such a good time at my uncle's that I overstayed my time. The snow was hard and firm. Sleighing was fine, and there were a lot of friendly young people about. There was one very pretty girl, Helen McCallister, with whom I thought I was very much in love. I certainly enjoyed that vacation. But when I went back to Valparaiso on the first day of January, Dr. Cass refused to take me in again, because I had overstayed my time.

My misfortune, however, was only temporary, and my loss proved to be my gain in the end. I soon heard that Mr. Kellogg wanted a chore-boy. John and Alfred Kellogg were brothers who lived in a double house in Valparaiso and, with a third brother, operated an iron-foundry. I went to live with the Alfred Kellogg family, and there I found a home indeed. I at first joyfully characterized the house to myself as a "place with only one cow and one stove." And Mrs. Kellogg was so merciful to the sleep of growing boys that she frequently got up and made that one fire herself. I regret to say that I can remember lying guiltily in bed on a cold morning and hearing her build it. I could never adequately describe the kindness of the Kelloggs.

I finished my first winter at the Valparaiso High School happily enough in the Kellogg family.

(*Continued on page* 896)



How Much Do You Know About The Springs That Are Under Your Car?

DO You Specify the Springs as Carefully as You Select the Tires, the Axles, the Magneto? Perhaps you have never fully realized that it is not so much cushions nor tires, nor smooth-rolling wheels under your car as it is springs that guarantee not only your comfort but the integrity of your car. That it is the springs, far more than tires or bearings, that shield the motor mechanism from road jolts and jars—that ease a car over the bumps and thumps of bad going, thus saving depreciation and repairs.

"Unhurriedly Made" By the Slow, Scientific Detroit Process

Forty-eight separate processes are used in the building of each Detroit Spring.

The basis of Detroit Springs super-quality is steel fabricated in an electric furnace according to formulas based on tests by D. S. P. engineers and chemists. This steel is not allowed to vary in chemical composition by one-half of one per cent of any element.

Our spring engineers first design the length, height, arch, number of leaves and capacity to which every set of Detroit Springs must be built. Each spring is built to order in our shops, specified in detail to accommodate line and load and type of car, so that the car owner is assured that he is riding on the right springs for his car.

"Eye-making," for example, is only one of the many vitally important processes of Detroit Spring work, which must be 100 per cent accurate. Each of the three operations of "scarfing," "curling the eye" and "truing" is a job for the skilled man only. Our "eye" men have done nothing else for years. Equal precision marks the "rolling" of each leaf to the taper that is right for that spring.

RESILIENT
Detroit Springs
SILENT SELF-LUBRICATING

One of the Standard Tests that Insure Detroit Spring Serviceability

Under the "capacity test" every Detroit spring must carry a fixed load at a fixed height—never less. This machine sees to it that this infallible law of D. S. P. manufacture is never infringed.

Write for our new book, finely illustrated and printed, telling the fact-story of Detroit Springs.

Detroit Steel Products Co.
2252 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
Manufacturers of Fenestra Solid Steel Windows—"The Standard of Industrial Daylighting"

You Can Know Detroit Springs by the Lubricating Cup Near the End of Each Leaf and This Trade-mark

The wonderful resilience of Detroit Springs is more than mere "springiness." It represents a type of construction that is as sturdy for severe usage and long wear as it is comfortable for day-to-day travel.

A Two-Year Guarantee

We protect you for twice as long as usual. And we run no risk in doing so, because we make the springs to protect ourselves as well as you.

Our bushings are all of special bronze and are polished as satin smooth as a piano's finish. Careless spring-eye or bushing finishing often makes a difference of three years in the duration of silence in the spring.

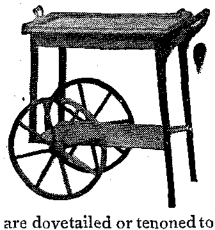
And instead of the cheap, dirt-catching "lip" method of retaining spring leaves, Detroit Springs are slotted on one bearing and beaded on the other, near the ends. This prevents all chance of lateral movement of leaves when the spring is deflected.

Each leaf is triple-heated to insure scientifically correct temper, each heating being controlled by our special Thermo-Electric Pyrometers.

The Spring Without a Squeak

The Self-Lubricating Device consists of a distributing reservoir in each leaf, loaded with long-life lubricant. This lubricant enables the leaves to softly, silently slide one over the other with every movement of the spring, producing a velvety resilience not to be found in any other spring. **Therefore, specify these silent, self-lubricating springs on your next car.**

The Cowan
SOLID MAHOGANY
Tea Wagon
$20 SPECIALLY PRICED TWENTY DOLLARS $20



This is one of the most artistic of all Tea Wagons and a perfect example of Cowan "Cabinet Work" — The World's Standard in Mahogany Period Furniture.

The Cowan Tea Wagon is the universal choice in fashion centers, where it is displacing the side table quite generally.

It is made of solid selected mahogany. All its joints are dovetailed or tenoned together instead of nailed and screwed, following the hand construction of "Old Colonial" Furniture.

A removable tray top, with a selected glass bottom, protects from heat or stain the natural beauty of the solid mahogany top without concealing its richness of grain.

The wheels with their narrow running edges assure quiet moving and are constructed to add staunchness to the entire piece.

A lower mahogany shelf, with beaded edge and graceful curve, gives the final touch of beauty and serviceability.

The Cowan Tea Wagon is of similar value to the Cowan *Martha Washington Sewing Table* which we advertised last month at $15.

Both these pieces trade marked (be sure you find this mark) COWAN can be had of the Cowan furniture dealer in your city. If there is no dealer in your locality carrying the Cowan lines we will have our nearest dealer supply you.

W. K. COWAN & COMPANY
610 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO

Old Fashioned Bayberry Dips

Two seven-inch, hand-dipped Bayberry Candles, full of the **spicy fragrance** of the **bayberries,** daintily attached to a **beautifully hand-illuminated** gift card bearing **"The Legend of the Bayberry Dip."** Exquisitely packed in a **craftbox** they possess a **quaint charm.** Send us **50 cents** for two postpaid. **Our book of Quaint New England Gifts** solves Christmas riddles.

POHLSON'S GIFT SHOP, PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dept. 7.

WORRIED ABOUT BABY? GET HOLSTEIN COWS' MILK.

How seldom the breast-fed baby causes any serious anxiety! But when it's necessary to find a substitute for Nature's food, trouble usually begins.

You can avoid all the worry and anxiety that usually accompanies the use of cow's milk, if you will take care to use Holstein milk, the very nearest thing to breast milk.

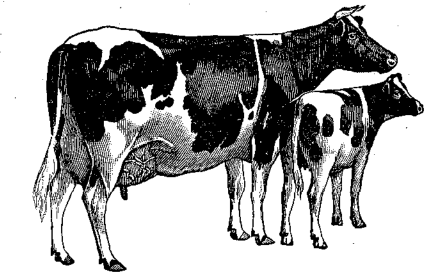
In Holstein milk, as in breast milk, there is *only* a moderate amount of cream (or butterfat) and it is in the form of small even globules that yield quickly to the action of the digestive fluids. The curds formed from Holstein milk are small, soft, flaky and easy to digest.

In common milk the average fat globule is twice the size of those found in Holstein milk and the curds formed are coarse, heavy, and likely to cling together in a solid mass.

You can easily see how much more suitable for infant feeding Holstein milk is and why the great specialists agree in recommending it.

Holstein milk costs no more than ordinary milk. If you have any difficulty in securing it, write us.

Send for our free booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk."



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
25L American Building, Brattleboro, Vt.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 894)

SUCCESS WITH REGRETS

ALICE GEUBEL DE LA RUELLE became a convert to the feminist movement, abandoned a life of wealth, ease and high social position, worked prodigiously to prepare herself for a public career, got employment in the Government service in France, her native country, and won distinction, yet she is none too enthusiastic over non-domestic careers for women. Perhaps it is because she, like everybody else, merely has a longing for something she has missed. That may be what a good many women of this country will say. But instead of trying to analyze Madame de la Ruelle's case, let us quote part of her story, which appears in *The Outlook*, and give the reader his privilege of taking it for what it is worth. Madame de la Ruelle is now visiting the United States, commissioned by the French Government to study our methods of regulating factory labor, especially the State and national laws for the protection of women workers. Her article sheds some light upon the conditions with which ambitious Frenchwomen are confronted. We read:

Some years ago I had to choose between being a sort of prisoner in a gilded cage—being fed and housed and expected to move in a certain prescribed circle—and breaking away from this environment and making my own career in life. My mind was made up. I wanted to be free, and I determined to win this freedom. I knew that I had to look for my own food. I had been brought up in a family impregnated with the ideas and habits of the old régime; I had been carefully protected from certain kinds of knowledge, like a delicate flower—as, in fact, the *ingénue* of an old-established and recognized social order.

But still I had spent one year in England, having been sent there to learn the language and to get some general English education, and this experience gave me new views and a feeling of independence that I perhaps would not have had without it.

So I was sure that I wanted to be free, and yet at the same time I did not want, so to speak, to declass myself. I did not want to give the slightest offense to my family, to my friends, or to the members of the social circle to which I belonged. I knew, therefore, that I must achieve my freedom through some other avenue than trade or industrial work, because that would mean working for money, and if I did that I should have been lowered and should have put myself out of the class into which I had been born.

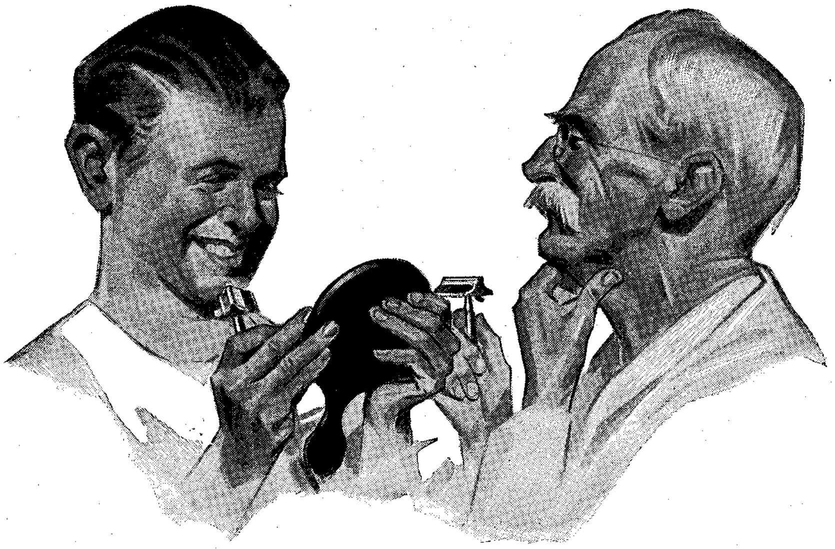
I could not be a college or *lycée* professor for two reasons: it would have taken too long to have completed the necessary studies, and I had passed the usual entrance age of eighteen for preparatory schools. There were therefore very few things open to me. I thought of being an inspector in a Government department. There were a few positions open to a woman where certain qualities of tact and of womanhood were as essential as technical education. But they were rare, and were usually given to the widows and daughters of men who had rendered some big public service. For instance, the *inspectrice de l'assistance publique* (corresponding to an American State charities board) is the widow of a great jurist.

My life was filled with the usual interests of what is known as a "charity woman." I was interested in charity, and at the time of the great Charity Bazaar fire in Paris I was busy in a similar bazaar, and had it not been for lack of space I might have been in the ill-fated Bazaar itself. So I had had my taste of that sort of life; but I did not appreciate it enough to feel willing to stick to it.

Then knowledge came to me of the position of Inspector of Labor—a position created in 1893, and filled by public competition. This office demanded certain capabilities and qualifications that I felt I could try to supply. For instance, such a position demanded a woman of force, dignity, and authority, but free from nervousness, because the duties are exacting. In such a position you must show power, strength, and tact, for you are called upon to face all kinds of people—sometimes mobs of people howling at you, saying you have denied them the right to work part of the night. Then there are the employers to face—some brutally rude, some cunningly rude, and even some too polite! So the position asked for moral fiber as well as intellectual qualifications and physical strength. It seemed to me that here was a position which would give me an independent and respected place in society, and at the same time afford me most interesting work; and, after I had set my mind firmly in that direction, it seemed to me that I should die if I did not succeed in acquiring it. I knew such positions were very rare. There are now exactly seventeen women inspectors for the whole of France, and only in case of death or resignation does a vacancy occur.

I remember we were living in the country at that time. I was returning home with my mother, and bought a newspaper to read, and I saw that the competition was open for three vacancies. This was to open the door for the restless bird struggling in the cage. I came home greatly excited—*complètement bouleversée*—and I could not sleep that night. I decided I would get that position or die. I was in a fearful state. The first thing in the morning I went to the Ministry to get information. They gave me a program of the examinations; I knew that the library of the Ministry would be open to me, and I also knew that two professors would aid me with courses, or lessons, and I went at once to them and began to study. There were two ways of preparing for the examination—taking the regular courses, and by means of private lessons. I took both. After the first course, in my eagerness to work, I saw that I could keep up with the others, but I decided to take private lessons too. I wanted to follow the others in their course, and I wanted to do more; so I arranged for private lessons. To try the examination at all was a bold decision for me to make, for I soon learned that more than four hundred women were

(*Continued on page* 899)



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BY mere upward pressure on the adjusting lever at the back of the razor, you set the guard for a close, medium or light shave, whichever you desire.

This new adjustable feature—the 500 Shave Guarantee from 12 Blades—the ease of stropping—and the comfort of shaving with a keen blade every day, put the AutoStrop Safety Razor so far above the others, that there is no basis for comparison.

Dealers sell on 30 days' free trial. Get an AutoStrop Razor today and be convinced.

On sale at all dealers. Price $5. Send for catalog showing fancy and travelling sets.

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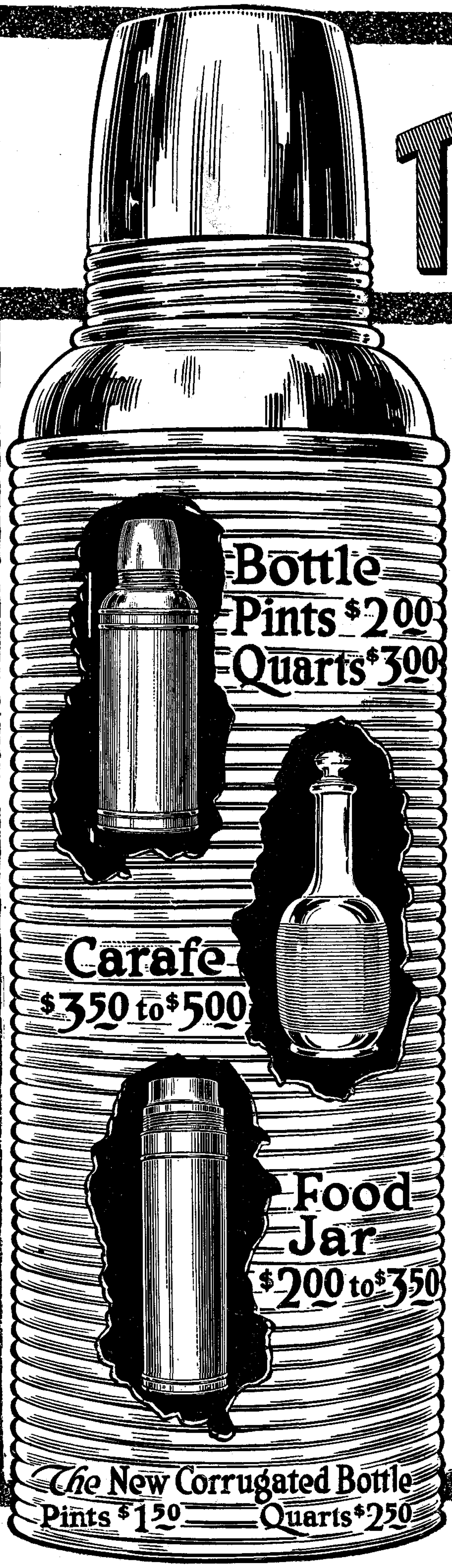
AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., 346 Fifth Ave., New York. Toronto. London



THERMOS

THERMOS—the GIFT

Appropriate for Man, Woman or Child of all Vocations, Ages and Stations in Life

If you are thinking of an appropriate remembrance for your old grandparents, or for an aged father or mother, nothing will add more to the comfort of their declining years than a THERMOS Carafe at $3.50 to $5.00.

Nothing will save them more steps, for a THERMOS Carafe will bring within arm's length any hour of the day or night their favorite hot or cold beverage.

For the husband at the office, store, or factory; for the son's or daughter's noonday luncheon at school or business; for Baby's milk supply, THERMOS provides a portable, convenient and perpetual refrigerator in which it is kept sweet and cold.

At the bedside of the invalid; for the whole family on its outings, away from home and food supply; in the automobile, yacht, canoe or motor-boat; for hunting and fishing; for everyone, everywhere, and at all times, THERMOS is the good servant.

Ask your dealer—he has all THERMOS articles—and remember THERMOS today at the greatly reduced prices is better and stronger than ever before. The new shock-absorber at the base reduces the possibility of breakage to a minimum.

Buy THERMOS *today*. Our factories in all principal countries have never yet been able to supply the demand at the holiday season, and this year there will be a greater demand than ever before.

For your protection, look for the name THERMOS stamped on the bottom of each piece.

American Thermos Bottle Company

Norwich, Conn. Toronto, Canada

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 896)

competing for these three vacancies. I want all young girls to realize how hard a struggle it was. I had had a very good education, but it was not enough to compete with these widely read women—most of them having already earned a doctor's degree in philosophy, science, or letters, and, as I have said, it seemed bold in me to try to compete with those women.

But Madame de la Ruelle's chances were helped by a demand for information on subjects that were new to the other women as well as to herself. When it came to examination in industrial law and industrial hygiene, they were no better informed than she was. Madame de la Ruelle studied so hard for several months that she was frequently on the verge of a physical and mental collapse. Her story continues:

I knew of course that only three women could succeed out of the more than four hundred who were working for the vacancies, and I studied them to find out my most formidable rivals. I decided on three, two of them widows, of whom one was the sister of a Government Minister and very clever. She was the third one received at the examination. She has married since a big lawyer in Paris and has resigned her functions. I watched them, and they in turn watched me. We took lessons with the same professor. I made up my mind to change my way of studying, however; I no longer followed my professor—I made him follow me. He would sometimes say to me, "Now, in one lesson you have made me give you three lessons." I would come to him with a dozen or perhaps two dozen questions that had occurred to me during the night, and I would put these questions to him without his suspecting my real motive. I did not want to give him my ideas to use as material for his lessons to others. He was a functionary; he was doing this instructing outside of his regular work, and he naturally took material wherever he found it; and as the affair was a matter of life and death to me, I tried to get from him all I could without letting him know all that I got from other sources. When I wrote compositions that I thought were good, I did not show them, because I did not want him, and through him the others, to know just how fast I was getting on. A little sly, perhaps you think, but human. And I was alone in my fight. When I think of it, it seems fearful.

Well, the all-important day came at last, and about three hundred women appeared for the examinations. We were so many that the Minister of Commerce had to put us in the *Salle de Fêtes*. It was very funny to be sitting in that splendid *Salle de Fêtes* with its tapestry, its beautiful decorations, and general air of luxury, and we poor women sitting in the Gobelin-upholstered armchairs, writing for our lives. One question asked was, "What are the laws, decrees, and regulations concerning women above eighteen years of age in industrial work?" It was a big question, and we had three hours in which to answer it. I wrote more than sixteen pages, and I could have written more if I had had time. In the afternoon we had the question, "What are the different deleterious gases produced in industrial work where women are employed; what are their dangers, and what are the remedies to apply?"

I felt that I had answered fairly well; and two days afterward I knew, non-officially, that I was among the three first. Almost directly after finishing my composition I went to see my professor in legislation, M. Alfred Duprat, who is now a Director in the Ministère des Colonies, and he said: "Now your face is happy, you are satisfied with yourself." I smiled and told him something of what I had written. He was bewildered, and exclaimed: "You have hidden your knowledge from me, but I suspected it!"

"Of course," I said, "you were not my private professor, and I did not want to give my information to the others." He laughed, and ever since has a knowing smile when we meet each other.

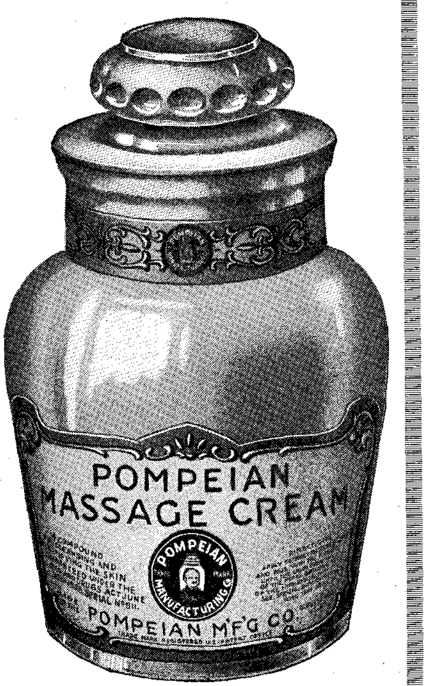
In the interval between the first and second examination we had to pass a medical inspection; only a strong, well-built woman could be eligible. Inspection work is arduous. Sometimes it requires ascending fifty stories in a day, and that means there must be good heart, good lungs, and good legs.

The second examination was oral, and public. Madame de la Ruelle was asked many difficult questions, but she passed with a high average. Soon after the examinations were over she received her appointment from the Government, a life job. She concludes:

I have fought my fight and I have succeeded, but I would advise no woman to undertake this struggle for a mere whim or passing fancy; it is only for one whose heart is in her work. Many women take up something just because they are restless and do not know just what to do, and by so doing they give wrong ideas to young girls; they make them almost disgusted with the plain and simple life—with the life that has no excitement in it; and that is a great mistake—a great wrong, in fact. It belongs to *une femme arrivée*, as I have been kindly called, to caution inexperienced girls. I would say to them: "Do not do as I have done, unless you are forced to it, or feel within you an overmastering impulse to succeed alone." If conditions are not very unfortunate, a woman, no matter how clever she may be, or how strong may be her desire to do something great in the world, can always find an outlet for her noble aspirations in being the helpmate of a husband—in helping him "to arrive"—and that is the ideal condition.

I recall a conversation I had with a friend of mine, Mademoiselle Vigneron, who is, in truth, *une femme arrivée*. She is Inspector-General of Technical Schools for all France, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. She has a splendid salary; she has several times been sent on Government missions to Italy, and her position is more secure than even that of her Minister, because he is changed with the fluctuations of politics, but she stays. I was visiting her recently when a young woman came in; she was the wife of a young doctor who lived in the same house with Mademoiselle

(*Continued on page* 911)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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

NOT SO BAD FOR THE RAILROADS

That the value of most railroad securities is "greater than is generally believed" and that their position, present and prospective, is "better than ever before," is the contention of Thomas Gibson and C. F. McElroy in the first of a series of articles they have undertaken for *Moody's Magazine.* These writers aim to show that the railroads, "instead of being on the verge of bankruptcy, because of the great increase in wages, the difficulty of obtaining funds at reasonable rates, and the increased cost of materials, have never been earning more money than they are to-day." These writers contend that they are in no sense making an attack on railroads and their securities, but rather are giving a presentation of "exact facts from all angles," supported by statistics and argument. Following are three tables accompanying their first article. Table I shows the record of fifteen prominent railroad systems in paying dividends from 1900 to 1912. Table II shows, for the same roads and the same series of years, the earnings applicable to dividends on the common stocks. Table III shows the returns to date in money to investors on one share in the stock of each of these roads, the investment having been made in 1900 and the returns including dividends, "rights," and stock distributions.

TABLE I—THE RECORD OF DIVIDENDS

Road	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908 and 1909	1910	1911	1912	Present Rate
Atch.	0%	3½%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4½%	6%	5½%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Atl. Co. Line	0	2½	3½	5	5	5	6	6	5½	6	6	7	7
Balt. & Ohio	2	4	4	4	4	4½	5½	6	6	6	6	6	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	5
Chi. & Northwest	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Gt. Northern	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Ill'is Cent.	5½	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5
Le. Valley	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	6	6	6	10	10	10
Louis. & Nash.	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5½	7	7	7	7
N. Y. Cent.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5¾	5¼	5	5
North. Pac.	4	4	5½	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Penn.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6½	7	6	6	6	6	6
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	3½	4	4	4	6	6	6	6
South. Pac.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2½	5¼	6	6	6	6	6
Un. Pac.	3½	4	4	4	4	4½	8	10	10	10	10	10	10

TABLE II—RECORD OF EARNINGS APPLICABLE TO DIVIDENDS ON COMMON STOCKS

Road	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	*1913
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Atchi.	4.23	5.55	9.66	8.03	9.46	5.90	7.16	5.56	7.33	12.10	8.89	9.30	8.19	8.37
Atl. Co. Line	5.50	3.76	6.07	14.98	11.30	10.70	10.90	5.58	5.50	9.57	12.20	13.04	12.12	10.91
Bal. & O.	9.60	10.60	5.60	6.37	6.54	7.06	10.16	7.91	5.10	7.45	9.14	6.89	7.58	7.14
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	9.10	8.70	10.90	12.20	12.60	14.50	12.56	12.02	10.90	8.26	9.07	7.11	1.56	9.26
Chi. & Northwest	9.50	9.80	9.86	7.07	7.10	7.94	9.00	13.70	11.62	12.40	8.22	8.31	8.20	9.90
Gt. North	9.40	7.00	10.40	10.30	9.90	11.50	10.30	9.10	6.16	8.32	8.47	8.34	10.31	11.62
Ill. Cent.	5.06	6.24	6.11	6.20	6.05	7.57	7.04	8.10	8.74	7.44	7.17	10.35	3.71	6.01
Le. Valley	0	0	0	4.93	12.67	11.32	11.51	12.07	13.69	13.02	18.06	12.41	10.68	14.46
Louis. & Nash.	6.85	7.94	8.22	10.35	11.10	11.36	10.58	10.75	4.71	12.88	17.36	14.26	15.93	11.10
N. Y. Central	5.66	5.01	5.39	5.04	5.71	5.01	5.26	6.04	5.08	7.67	6.41	6.87	6.23	6.12
North. Pac.	3 14	5.02	5.51	7.57	7.89	9.11	10.60	11.32	10.04	8.73	8.99	8.24	7.93	8.93
Penn.	11.68	10.51	12.83	8.98	9.09	9.84	16.50	12.02	8.96	7.74	8.25	7.47	8.39	8.14
Reading	0	0	0	3.07	6.40	9.65	6.49	7.85	8.72	8.24	10.77	6.68	6.82	18.65
South. Pac.	0	0	0	0	0.36	2.35	3.53	8.03	7.39	10.20	12.99	9.56	7.92	9.52
Un. Pac.	4.37	7.52	9.34	4.00	8.48	10.03	11.72	15.20	15.62	18.87	19.17	16.61	13.88	15.06

*1913 Estimated.

TABLE III—RETURN ON MONEY INVESTED IN ONE SHARE OF STOCK IN 1900

Road	Aver. Cost One Share in 1900	Value One Share Dec. 31, 1912	Rec. in Dividends 1900–1912, Inclus.	Rec. in Rights, Cash or Stock, 1900–1912, Inclus.	Total Rec'd in 13 Years	Market Profit or Loss on Investm'ts in 13 Years	Per Cent. per Ann. on Investment, Exclus. Market Profit	Per Cent. per Ann. on Investment, Inclus. Market Profit
Atch., T. & S. F.	$33	$105	$58	$2.50	$61	$72 P	14.2%	33.0%
Atl. C. Line	116	131	57	28	85	15 P	7.2	8.5
Ba. & Ohio	72	104	64	4	68	32 P	7.2	10.7
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	128	112	86	49	135	16 L	8.1	7.1
Chi. & Northwest	161	136	89	52	141	25 L	6.7	5.5
Gt. Northern	168	130	119	154	273	38 L	12.5	10.7
Ill. Cent.	121	127	85.50	15	100.50	6 P	6.4	6.7
Lehigh Val.	52	167	63	10	73	115 P	10.7	36.1
Louis. & Nash.	79	141	74	17	91	62 P	8.9	14.9
N. Y. Central	135	108	67.25	16	83.25	27 L	4.7	3.2
North. Pac.	75	121	83.50	31.26	114.76	46 P	11.7	16.5
Penn.	136	122	79.50	22	101.50	14 L	5.7	4.9
Reading	20	167	37.50	....	37.50	147 P	11.3	70.9
South. Pac.	37	106	77.75	3.50	81.25	69 P	16.8	31.2
Un. Pac.	62	160	92	2	94	98 P	11.6	23.8

P—Profit L—Loss

The writers contend that, while much has been heard by the public of increases in wages, and the high cost of money and materials, without any advances in rates, little or nothing has been said of the larger car and train loads which the roads have been able to carry; of the reductions they have brought about in the cost of conducting transportation, through tunnels and reduced grades; of the advantages of double-tracking, "one of the most profitable

(*Continued on page* 903)

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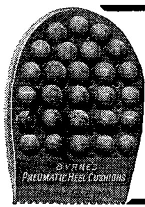

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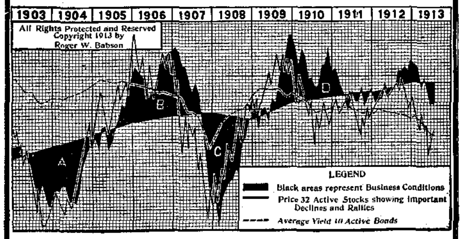

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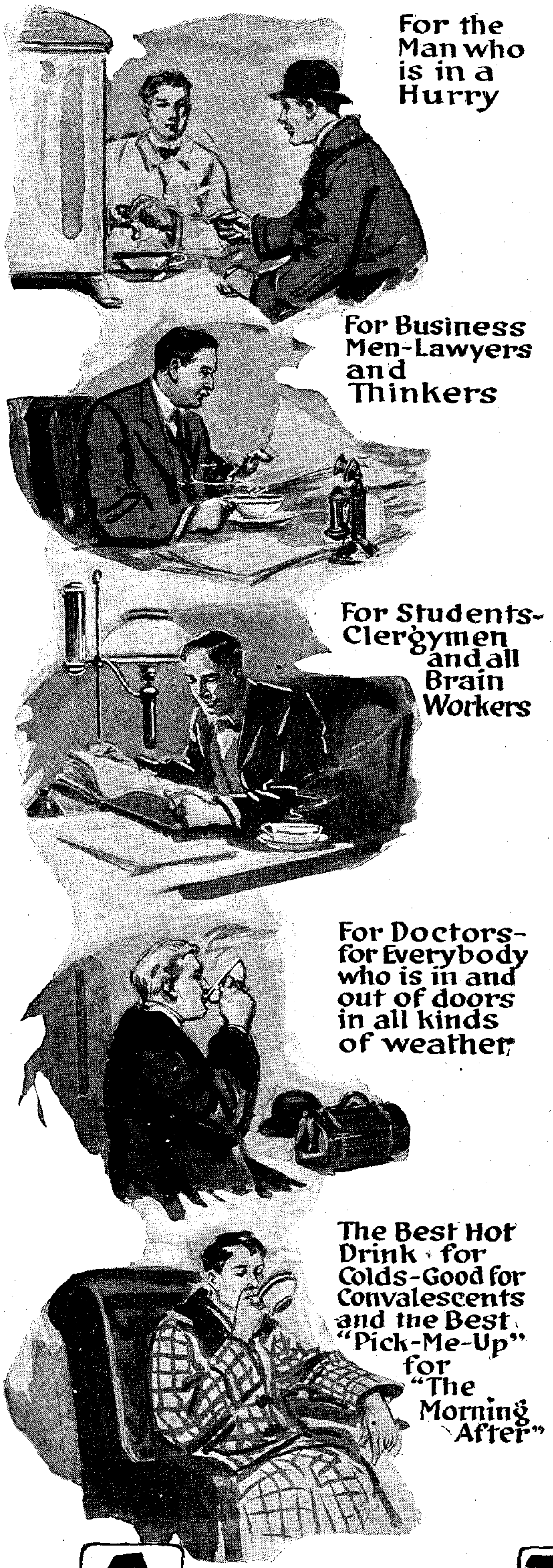
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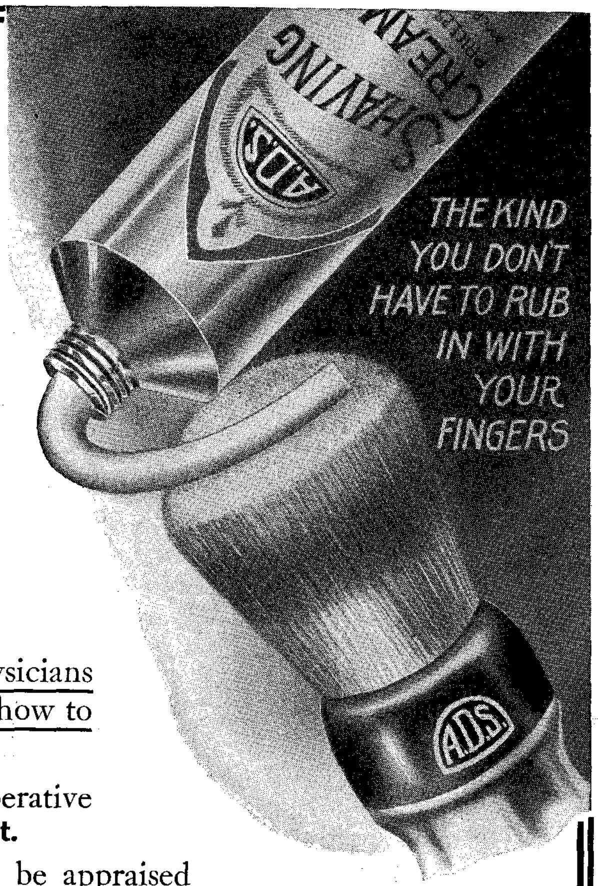
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 900)

forms of railway construction," and of the benefits which have come to the roads from the cessation of rate wars, rebating, and granting passes. The writers insist that, in many published statements as to the condition of railway operations, there lies a "joker" unknown to most readers.

This "joker" may be found in "the concealed, or submerged, fact that, while the cost of labor and materials has advanced, profit has also advanced." This fact may not show itself plainly in railroad reports, since "not one man in ten thousand knows how to read such a report," but it is nevertheless true that railroad reports are often so constructed as to conceal the real progress made by the road. Cheap and light rails, for example, may be replaced with high-grade, heavy rails capable of outlasting the old ones many years, and be charged to "maintenance," altho more properly this work should be called an improvement. So also with improvements made in grades; they may be charged to maintenance or to new construction at will. Any railroad wishing to make a poor showing in net could improve the road in important ways and charge the cost to earnings. Only the expert statistician having a clear understanding of a railroad report can detect all this.

Facts such as these have often been submerged, at the expense of net earnings, but it remains true, according to these writers, that the railroads are now "making and paying in dividends more than they were paying ten years ago, and much more than they were fifteen years ago." In fact, the returns they make on invested capital are "practically as large now as at any time in their history." The above tables give proof of the statement. The fifteen roads represented have good dividend records and constitute a majority of the high-class roads.

The first table shows what has been paid to stockholders year by year, the second what has been earned and is still earned. The money actually earned above fixt charges and operating expenses is what is known as the sum "applicable to dividends." Part of this sum may be paid out in dividends or the entire amount may be turned back into the property, "plowed in," as the expression is. Sometimes, it is paid out in dividends, sometimes "plowed in," and sometimes held as a surplus in cash, or parts of it may be used for any one or for all of these purposes. In any case, the amount which a road earns applicable to dividends means for the stockholder evidences as to the value in his property.

The third table shows, not only the returns which stockholders have had in the form of dividends, but the increase that has taken place in the market price of their stock, and the amount they have received as cash dividends, rights to subscribe, and for new stock. The last column summarizes all these advantages, and thus indicates the percentum per annum that has been received by investors, including the increase in the market value of the stock. It will be seen that, in the case of the Atchison, an investor who bought stock in 1900 and still holds it, has had 33 per cent. on his money; an investor in Baltimore & Ohio 10.7 per cent.; in Great Northern, 10.7 per cent.; in Lehigh Valley, 36.1; in Northern Pacific, 16.5; in Reading, 17.9; and Southern Pacific, 31.2; in Union Pacific, 23.8.

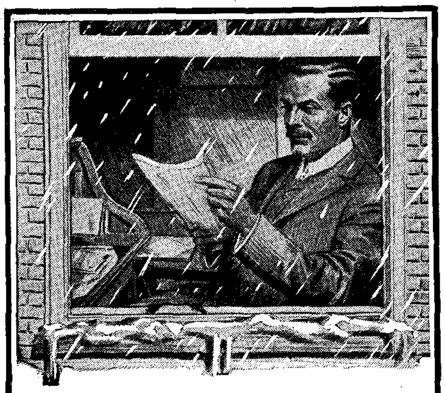
WILL BEEF BE CHEAPER?

Heavy importations of beef from Argentina are expected to take place soon, and much interest exists in beef-trade circles as to the effect they may have on supply and prices. The result, for one thing, should demonstrate clearly how much basis there may be for the defensive statement often made by the big Chicago packers, that the recent high prices have been due solely to the law of supply and demand. These big packers are themselves now bringing in large quantities of Argentine beef. It was understood by *The Journal of Commerce* two weeks ago that shipments for them then under way amounted to between 1,200 and 1,500 sides of beef. These importations have not been undertaken as a mere experiment. A continuous supply may now be looked for from South America, some of it being brought in by the Chicago men and other quantities by packers not so well known. Dr. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, returned recently from a tour of South America, where he inspected beef cattle. He found them for the most part high grade. Argentine beef now sells in England for from 8 to 9 cents a pound wholesale. England for many years has been importing cattle from Argentina, which to-day produces some of the finest in the world.

Meanwhile, reports have reached London of "a vast undertaking, whereby Rhodesia will become a new beef-producing region." *The Evening News* of London declares this project to be one of "great importance for the world's cattle-raising industry." Plans have been made for turning "millions of acres of excellent grazing land into vast ranches." Beef could be sent from South Africa to England by way of Cairo and the Mediterranean seven days quicker than from Argentina. The proposed South African ranches will be conducted after plans successfully employed in our own Western States. A ranch manager from Texas, named Richard Walsh, has been secured. The company having this enterprise under way is a South African one, but it is understood in London that Chicago packers intend to buy up South African lands for use as beef ranches.

James M. Pickens, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in a survey of the beef situation, recently said the per capita consumption of meat in this country has fallen off ten pounds in four years—that is, from 162 pounds in 1909 to 152 in 1913. As to importations, Mr. Pickens believes "too much reliance should not be placed upon this source of supply." He thinks England could take all the foreign beef that may be available for export. In any case, we shall have to bid against England and other foreign purchasers, and "this competition will tend to keep up prices."

Other men connected with the Department of Agriculture recently discussed the present organized movement in the Middle West for larger production per acre. Should this movement lead to increased yields, the raising of beef cattle on grain farms "will come as a profitable side line," using up excess grain that would otherwise be classed as overproduction. In the North-



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warm you but do not weigh you down. Knitted on Cooper patented machines—permanent elasticity all over. Provided with a convenient closed crotch that cannot fall open. Your dealer has them or can get them for you. See this label in red before you buy.

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a garment that protects you from exposure. Lined with fleece—keeps cold out—air spaces carry off perspiration and keep body heat in. If you are troubled with winter colds wear this Health Underwear. At your dealer's—or he can get it for you.

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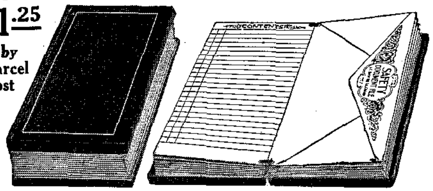

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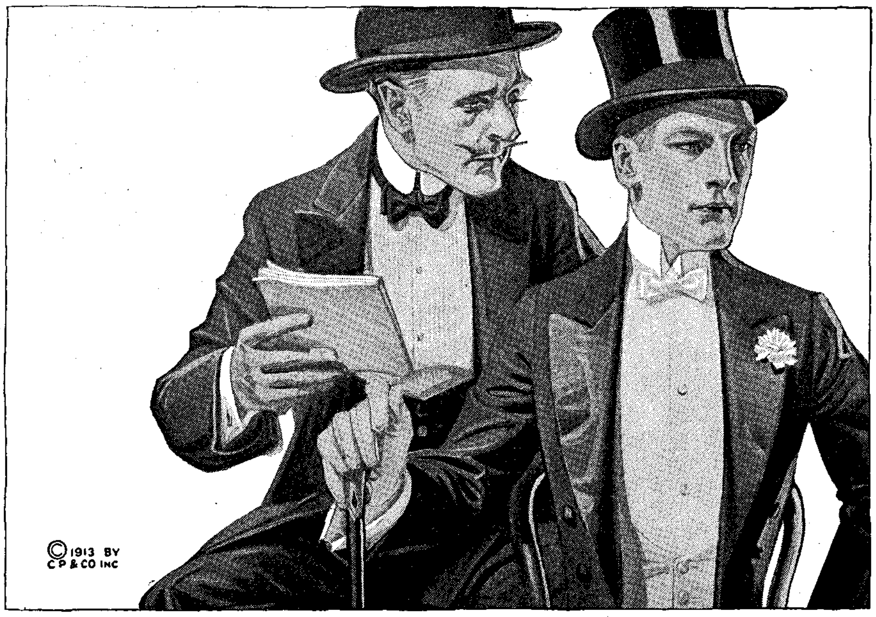
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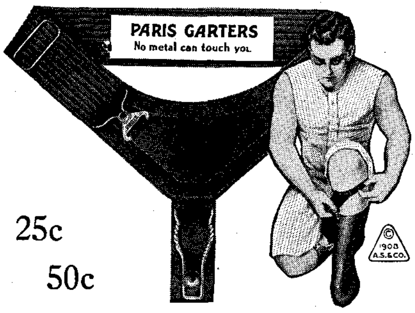

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A Concise Digest of the New Banking and Currency Bill

The new banking and currency bill known as the Federal Reserve Act, now under consideration in Congress, is of vital interest to every American citizen.

It is necessarily technical in its nature and therefore hard to understand.

We have prepared a Digest of the bill, concise, compact, and so arranged as to enable the busy man to grasp its essential features in a few minutes. A copy of this Digest will be sent to anyone on request.

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west, the better farming movement, now well under way, includes this idea of raising cattle on farms, in order to use up farm products that otherwise would be wasted. The hope, therefore, for lower-priced meat from our own enlarged production lies in the all-round scientific farm of the future. It is pointed out that a good accession to the beef supply could be made by farmers in the South:

"The South, with her short, mild winters and her abundance of good grasses, can grow young cattle cheaper than the North, tho she can not fatten them so cheaply as can the corn-belt States. With the tick eliminated, the South could thus produce millions of feeders which could be fattened in the North, to the profit of the Southern farmer and the advantage of the Northern corn-grower and the consumer of beef as well. The eradication of the cattle tick thus rises to the dignity of an important national problem. Already more than one-fourth of the infested area has been cleared, and the work is progressing rapidly under the joint auspices of the nation and the States concerned."

The importations now coming from Argentina have produced some alarm among Southwestern cattle men. Combined with the rush of cattle from Canada into this country, they have resulted in Kansas City in declines of from 50 cents to $1 per hundredweight. Farmers and feeders of cattle are therefore taking on cattle with hesitation, and it is a question whether feeding operations previously planned may not be abandoned.

The high price of beef continues to be reflected in the high price of leather. Tanners and shoemakers in New England declare that any trade boom would mean much higher prices in leather goods. In the last thirteen years, the supply of domestic hides has decreased 29 per cent., while the population has increased 26 per cent. This means that in 1900 there were 62 beef cattle for every 100 persons in the United States, whereas in 1913 there were only 37 cattle for every 100 persons. In Texas, the greatest of cattle States, herds have declined in these thirteen years 41 per cent.

THE RAPID INCREASE IN SHAREHOLDERS

Further details are at hand from *The Wall Street Journal's* inquiry as to the steady increase in the distribution of shares among investors. Thus far fifty-nine companies have been heard from. The data cover, as far as possible, the years 1901, 1906, 1911, 1912, and 1913, and amply demonstrate what it was the purpose of the inquiry to show, viz., "the tremendous widening over the last decade of the distribution of stocks among investors." The returns also show the existence of "an enormous aggregate of capital for investment." Each year the amount actually going into investments is increasing. The comparative figures for the fifty-nine companies for the years 1912 and 1913 are as follows:

	1913	1912
Share capitalization	$3,379,746,938	$3,263,687,988
*Shares	33,797,469	32,636,879
Shareholders	361,220	323,564
Aver. holdings (shares)	93.5	100.8
Par value of average holdings	$9,350	$10,080

* Of $100 par value.

These figures show that capitalization increased in this one year 3.5 per cent., the number of shareholders 11.6 per cent., and the average share per holder 7.3 per cent.

It is well to remember here that the figures do not mean that these fifty-nine companies have 361,220 separate stockholders, since many persons are certainly interested in more than one company.

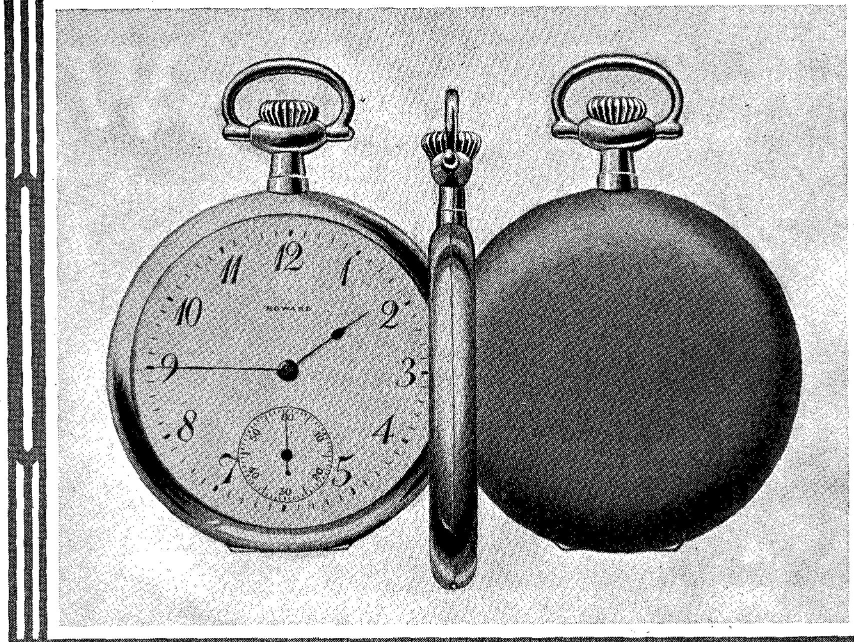
The statistics as to three prominent railroads are particularly interesting. The Pennsylvania, on September 30 last, had 86,212 stockholders, as compared with 85,310 at the last previous dividend period this year. Of these stockholders 28,770 live in Pennsylvania, 14,715 in New York, 11,442 in foreign countries, 16,552 in New England, and 14,732 elsewhere in this country.

The New York Central, next to the Pennsylvania, has among railroads the greatest number of stockholders, but the number is far less than the Pennsylvania's, viz., 23,642. It is to be remembered, however, that the Pennsylvania's share capital outstanding is more than double that of the New York Central, the capital of the New York Central being more largely represented by bonds. During the past twelve years, the shareholders in New York Central increased 124.5 per cent., and the amount of its outstanding share capital 95 per cent. In 1901 the number of New York Central shareholders was only 9,766. In 1906 the number was still smaller by 765, an interesting circumstance brought about by the movement then under way for acquiring New York Central shares in the interest of the Union Pacific. The Union Pacific at the present time owns $17,857,100 of New York Central stock.

President Elliot, of the New Haven road, recently stated that 43 per cent. of that road's stockholders owned only from 1 to 10 shares each, and that 38 per cent. owned from 11 to 50 shares only. Even more striking is the proportion of holdings in the Boston & Maine. The number of stockholders in that road who have from 1 to 10 shares comprize 60 per cent. of the total; those holding from 10 to 50 shares comprize 31 per cent. Only 9 per cent. of the stockholders in the Boston & Maine therefore have holdings in excess of 50 shares each. Of the New Haven stock, 44 per cent. is held by women and 15 per cent. by trustees and guardians; of Boston & Maine, 49 per cent. by women and 14 per cent. by trustees and guardians.

The same paper has articles showing the distribution of capital in industrial and public utility companies. Ten industrials report 49,346 stockholders, with an average of 87.5 shares each. The following table shows the number of stockholders in these companies at different periods since 1901. It will be seen from it that the total number in 1913 showed an increase over 1906 of about 90 per cent., and over 1901 (so far as the figures are available) an increase of 269 per cent. Even with the omissions for 1901, filled in with the figures for 1906, there would still be a gain of 150 per cent. since 1901. The average holding in 1901 was 216 shares, whereas in 1913 the average was only 87.5 shares:

	1913	1912	1911	1906	1901
Am. Sm. & Ref.	11,155	10,463	10,455	4,505	2,850
Am. Smelt. Sec.	1,445	1,435	1,500	825	....
Diamond Match	3,315	3,366	3,385	2,581	1,550
Distillers Sec. Cor.	3,405	2,924	2,848	1,506	1,438
General Chemical	1,566	1,405	1,336	864	548
Int. Paper	3,949	3,839	3,966	3,155	2,461
National Lead	6,534	6,760	7,000	3,100	....
United Fruit	7,555	7,006	6,500	3,200	....
United Shoe Mach.	8,366	7,538	7,400	5,000	4,500
U. S. Cast. Ir. Pipe	2,056	2,106	2,184	1,140	....
Total	49,346	46,842	46,574	25,876	*13,342



A New Howard Watch

THE E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS begs to announce for limited sale, a new watch—the HOWARD 12-size Carvel, 17-jewel, extra-thin, open face, solid gold, at fifty-five dollars. This new watch is *thinner by one and one-third millimeters* than the regular 12-size extra-thin HOWARD. The movement is adjusted to three positions, temperature, and isochronism; cased in a single-joint solid gold case of special design, exceedingly flat and compact.

Selling complete in 14K solid gold case at $55—it is the only gold cased, 12-size HOWARD that you can buy for less than $75.

The small number that we are able to offer this year is due to the time and care given to all HOWARD movements and the necessarily limited output of an organization devoted to fine watches exclusively.

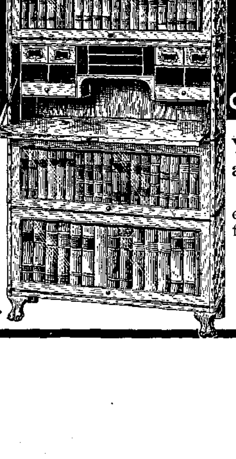
Your representative jeweler will doubtless have a few of these watches on exhibition during the next thirty days.

If you are interested in a reliable watch of the new thin-model type and possessing elements of the distinguished and the unusual, we advise you to make inquiry at an early date. It is an opportunity to own a 17-jewel HOWARD cased in solid gold at the very moderate price of $55.

A Howard Watch is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each Watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel at $150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD WATCH. The jeweler who can is a good man to know.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.



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What Would You Do?

—if your car should stop 10 miles from a garage without the slightest warning—and nobody in sight to help you?

—if your ignition system refused to spark?

—if your carburetor needed adjusting?

—if your engine commenced to knock?

—if your piston stuck in the cylinders?

—if your radiator sprung a leak?

—if your clutch began to slip?

Hundreds of cars are ruined—thousands of dollars are wasted annually, through neglect in making little adjustments in time.

The questions above are but a few of hundreds asked by motorists and answered by motor car experts from week to week in

MOTOR AGE

"The Car Owners' Weekly"

Or, perhaps you are thinking of buying a new car for 1914. You have some idea of how much you care to pay for it. You will have some 200 different makes and about 400 models, ranging in price from $500 to $7000, to choose from. You naturally want from among this great number the best car obtainable at your price.

Then you should have a complete, concise, accurate car guide to assist you in your choice. MOTOR AGE will act as such a guide in its

Five Big Show Issues in January, 1914

One of these issues will contain complete specifications, prices and illustrations of every 1914 American-made car. The other four show issues will be devoted to the motor cars and accessories exhibited at the New York and Chicago Shows.

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For foreign and Canadian enclose $1.65.

As to public utility companies, the showing again indicates a wide distribution of shares. Thirteen companies are represented in a table. On June 30 of this year these companies had 15,315 shareholders; in 1911 they had 7,624. The average holding this year was 95.2 shares. Following is the table. It shows figures for five periods, in so far as they have been obtainable:

	1913	1912	1911	1906	1901
Standard Gas. & Elec.	2,900	2,700	1,250	...	...
Un. Lt. & Rys., Gr. Rap.	1,852	900	...	...	...
Guanajuato R. & Elec.	281	293	292	136	81
Gr. Rap. & Ind. Ry.	195	197	203	205	191
Central Maine Power	492	425	325	10	...
Hackensack Water Co.	323	...	241	147	130
Nevada-Calif. Power	205	190	200	...	...
Seattle Lighting Co.	174	175	84	...	...
Denver Un. Wat. Co.	349	340	367	345	260
Am. Invest. Sec. Co.	1,600	1,600	1,630	1,436	96
Cities Service Co.	2,792	2,489	1,739	...	...
Am. Light & Trac.	2,938	2,668	...	...	...
Spring Valley Water	1,214	...	1,293	1,761	...
Totals	15,315	11,977	7,624	4,040	758

HOW RICH WE ARE—JUDGE GARY'S OPTIMISM.

That the country's industrial and commercial condition is now one of hesitation, coupled with "an eagerness to go ahead," was the contention of Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the Steel Corporation, in an address at a recent meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, of which he is president. While unreasonable agitation and attack in recent years have shaken confidence and caused capital timidity, conditions otherwise are now favorable as they never were before. Judge Gary saw a disposition on the part of leading statesmen in all parties to bring about a condition of industrial peace and progress, and he believed that, in consequence, the country is approaching "the time of its greatest prosperity." Once a condition of peace has been obtained, the country, as never before, will have an opportunity to achieve great commercial progress. The American people have advantages over those of every other country, provided they make the most of them. The country itself is "the richest of all countries and the greatest in productive capacity." Judge Gary presented comparative figures as to national wealth in Europe as compiled by a director of the Deutsche Bank for a report made to the Emperor and added figures for the United States, taken from the "Statesman's Year Book," as follows:

Total Wealth	
United States	$130,000,000,000
England	80,000,000,000
France	65,000,000,000
Germany	60,500,000,000

Wealth per Capita	
United States	$1,415
France	1,425
England	1,250 to 1,385
Germany	1,100 to 1,200

In the matter of money alone—that is, gold, silver, and "uncovered paper"—this country far outranks both the United Kingdom and Germany, figures for France being unobtainable. Indeed, it far outranks the two combined, and may equal all three. Following are the figures:

United States	$3,500,000,000
United Kingdom	1,000,000,000
Germany	1,500,000,000

An even more impressive showing is made when railway mileage is considered. In 1911, the date of the last returns accessible, totals for the four leading countries were as follows:

United States	246,573
Great Britain	23,417
France	31,391
Germany	38,747

Even when allowance is made for the larger population in this country, the American mileage will be seen to be far in excess of that for any other of these countries, if indeed it be not double the mileage of all three combined. Judge Gary said further as to our national wealth and productive power:

"As to the production of wealth in 1912, this country produced in agricultural products alone $9,299,000,000, of which at least 80 per cent. was in crops. The other 20 per cent., it is estimated, was fed to animals on the farms. In minerals it produced in value $1,918,326,253. While the figures relating to other countries have not been secured, it is universally recognized that the United States is far in the lead in the production of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, petroleum, pig iron, steel, and copper; and the location of the United States in a temperate zone, together with the richness of its soil, insures an ever-increasing production of crops on the average; and they are the real basis for expecting the greatest material growth and progress. Another fact worthy of mention is that the balance of trade between this country and all other countries for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to $653,000,000 in our favor.

"As a result of our great wealth and material progress the people, generally, are better supplied with the necessities of life than those of any other country. There are exceptions, depending upon local causes, but, generally speaking, the people are better fed, clothed, and housed; and what is all important, the wages received by the laborer in comparison with the cost of living are far in excess of those of other countries. It is for this reason that immigrants from all parts of the world are coming in by the thousands.

"We have been passing through a period of transition. The subject is too large to admit of detailed reference at this time, but it is sufficient to say the business world has adjusted or is adjusting itself to new and changed conditions resulting from the great wealth and progress of the country.

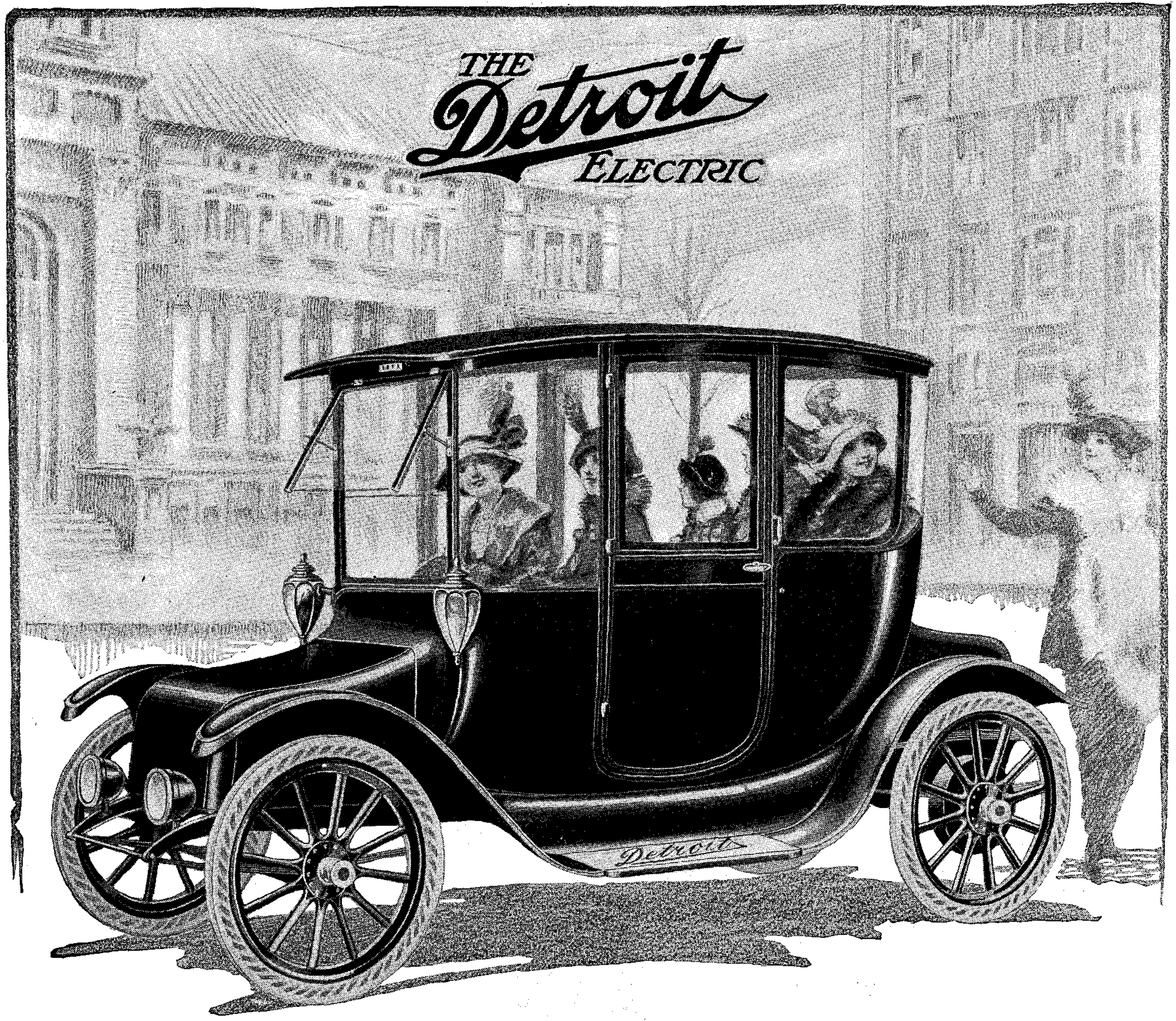
"This country, tho hesitating, is eager to do business. The volume of business at this time, altho large because the country is so vast, is not half so great as it ought to be or as it could be. It is high time for all of us to wake up to a realization of the fact that we are in competition with other countries, which, by every means in their power, are striving for supremacy; that it is not difficult for us, by good management, to reach the greatest measure of success in competition with other nations of the world, and yet that it is just as easy to fail if our vision is narrow or if we act without due regard to the results.

"What I have said has not been uttered with any feeling of despondency. On the contrary, there is ground for optimism. We have, perhaps, been more or less enveloped in clouds of doubt and distrust and hesitancy, but I think we are arriving at a better understanding; that we are approaching the dawn of the greatest prosperity. Apparently, the leading, most thoughtful, and fairest-minded statesmen of the country of all political parties are at present showing a disposition to bring about and to maintain industrial peace and progress. Therein lies reason for hope."

IF CENTRAL PACIFIC SHOULD BE SOLD

The outcome of a Government suit to compel the Southern Pacific to sell the Central Pacific is a long way off, but discussion is common in financial circles as to what the result of such a sale might be to Southern Pacific. While the present low

(*Continued on page* 908)



BY authority, custom and general consent, the Detroit Electric is the *standard* by which electric car values are measured and tested—the criterion by which they must be judged.

The best *authority* is that organization composed of the greatest number of experts, devoting their entire energies to the building of electric automobiles of the highest type, in the largest numbers. Such an organization makes the Detroit Electric.

Automobile registrations throughout the United States show that Detroit Electric pleasure cars sell two to one over any other electric.

In "the trade" the Detroit Electric is recognized as "the leader" in the electric field.

The price of the Detroit Electric is *standard*, universally known and one price to everybody, which means an *established* value even after years of use, because the *original* purchase price was *known* and represented 100 cents on the dollar.

Our price, quality considered, is much less than prices asked elsewhere, because we manufacture and sell a sufficient volume of cars to reduce manufacturing costs and selling expenses *several hundred dollars on each car.*

No amount of money will, today, buy an electric—other than the 1914 Detroit Electric—that offers such high value in material and workmanship.

Even should you get a so-called discount of 25% on the *first* price of some cars you would be paying a fancy price.

Over-pricing of cars for the purpose of giving "confidential discounts" and large allowances on used cars, belongs in the age of "let the buyer beware." Such deceptive selling methods are the outward evidence of the same kind of manufacturing methods invariably.

Then why not buy a car of known value and price?

Prices on 1914 enclosed cars—four and five-passenger capacity—range from $2550 to $3000, f. o. b. Detroit. Your choice of worm or bevel gear axles, front seat drive, rear seat drive, or the Detroit Duplex Drive—driven from either front or rear seat.

Our line is represented in 175 cities. You will find our representatives courteous, substantial business men, well worth your confidence on automobile matters.

Our new catalog for 1914, illustrating 7 models in full colors, sent upon request.

Anderson Electric Car Company, Detroit, U. S. A.
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FOR MEN

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Costs 60% less than imported goods of same quality.

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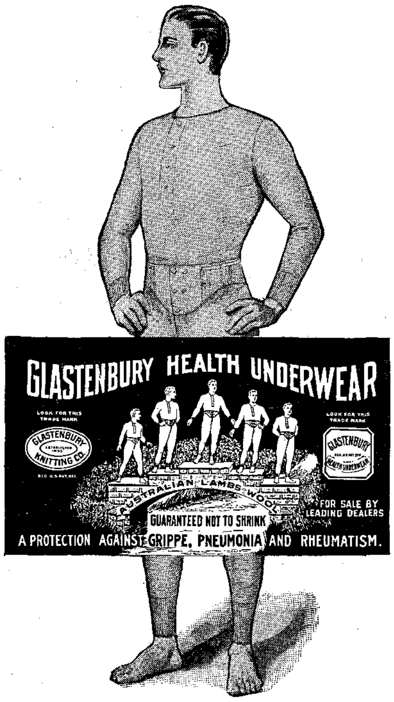
Natural Gray Wool Winter Weight (double thread)..........per garment **$1.75**
We make a Special Feature of ADJUSTABLE DRAWER BANDS on Natural Gray Worsted, light weight, per garment **1.50**
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight.......per garment **1.75**
Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight..................per garment **1.50**
Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight..................per garment **2.00**
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight......per garment **2.50**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FOR SALE BY LEADING DEALERS
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Keep your dog well—his coat glossy—limbs supple—spirits high—by securing free medical advice from Polk Miller, and by using **"Sergeant's Condition Pills,"** the greatest known tonic for dogs, and **"Sergeant's Sure Shot"** capsules for worms—they never fail—price 50c and $1.00 per box at druggists and sporting goods stores, or prepaid direct by mail. Send 50c for Polk Miller's great 64-page illustrated book on "Dogs and How to Treat Them." No dog owner should be without it.

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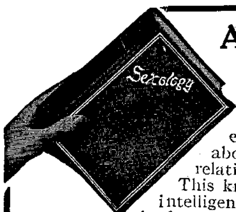

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

By *William H. Walling, A.M., M.D.*, imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
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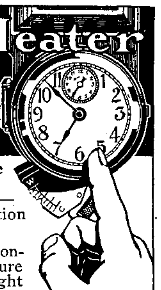
Forget The Heater and Set The Clock



Don't let the heater run you, make you arise an hour earlier in a cold room, continuously feed coal into it—and give it other bothersome attention from morning till night.

Why not attach a Jewell Heat Controller to your heating plant and secure any temperature desired—day or night—without attention to drafts, or dampers, your only duty being to set the clock and occasionally put on a little coal.

The **Clock Attachment** assures a warm house in the morning, but keeps it cool through the night.

THE JEWELL HEAT CONTROLLER

The Jewell Heat Controller is a simple, economical device that abolishes all heating troubles and worries—a device that never allows coal to be wasted, prevents the house becoming overheated or underheated—a device that, in fact, acts as an efficient servant or janitor, continuously taking care of the furnace to suit your wishes regardless of outside temperature.

To double your heating comfort, to release you from heater slavery, to cut down your fuel bill—install the "Jewell." Works equally well with **any heating system.**

Send for Facts, Figures, Booklets—FREE

and we'll tell you where in your town you may see the "Jewell" in operation, also give you the name of dealer. Write today and learn how to forget the heater and its troubles.

Jewell Mfg. Co., 22 Green St., Auburn, N. Y.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 906)

price of Southern Pacific stock (about 88) is largely due to the placing on the market of much of the $120,000,000 of its stock formerly owned by the Union Pacific, it is believed that this quotation (the lowest since the panic of 1907) is in part due to the possibility of an enforced sale of the Central Pacific. What then might be the earnings of Southern Pacific is a question now often under discussion, since Central Pacific is known to be an extremely profitable part of the Southern Pacific system. When the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution plan was first presented, the price agreed upon for the Central Pacific was $104,000,000. Somewhere near that sum (tho perhaps a few millions less) would be the probable price at which Southern Pacific would now have to part with the road, in case a Government suit should ultimately succeed.

While the income from Central Pacific to Southern Pacific has been large, Southern Pacific has not in recent years been dependent on that income in paying 6 per cent. dividends on its common stock. Without that income, average earnings, applicable to dividends for five years, have been close to 7 per cent.—in exact figures, 6.95 per cent. Should the road be compelled to part with this valuable subsidiary, the round hundred millions or so which it would receive for it would, of course, still produce an income that would be applicable to dividends. Even at 4 per cent., the return on $100,000,000 would be $4,000,000 a year. This, as a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, "would compensate in large measure for loss of the Central Pacific."

HOW MONEY MULTIPLIES AT SIX PER CENT.

Under the above title an old, old story is newly presented in a recent number of *The Investor's Magazine*. Money invested and reinvested "multiplies itself with wonderful rapidity," says the writer. In ten years the sum of $10,000 invested in 6 per cent. first mortgage real-estate bonds becomes $17,906.80, in twenty years it becomes $43,972.50, and in fifty-one years $200,023.50. Similarly the sum of $1,000 invested and reinvested would become in fifty-one years $20,103, and the sum of $100,000, under similar conditions, would become $2,335,000. Following is a table which shows the increase in $10,000 invested and the interest reinvested year by year for fifty-one years:

Year	*Amount*	*Year*	*Amount*
0	$10,000.00	26	$46,610.70
1	10,600.00	27	49,407.30
2	11,236.00	28	52,371.40
3	11,910.10	29	55,513.70
4	12,624.70	30	58,844.30
5	13,382.00	31	62,374.70
6	14,184.80	32	66,116.90
7	15,035.70	33	70,083.50
8	15,937.50	34	74,288.40
9	16,893.40	35	78,745.30
10	17,906.80	36	83,469.70
		37	88,477.40
11	18,980.80	38	93,785.60
12	20,129.60	39	99,412.50
13	21,336.9	40	105,377.10
14	22,616.70		
15	23,973.30		
16	25,401.50	41	111,699.30
17	26,925.60	42	118,400.80
18	28,440.80	43	125,504.80
19	30,253.20	44	133,034.80
20	32,062.80	45	141,016.60
		46	149,477.20
21	33,991.00	47	158,445.50
22	36,030.50	48	167,951.90
23	38,192.30	49	178,029.00
24	41,483.70	50	188,710.90
25	43,972.50	51	200,033.50

POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS NOW APPROVED BY OLD-TIME BANKERS

That the bankers of this country "are the most unanimous body of men of anything like their size in the world" has not infrequently been remarked, says the New York *Times Annalist.* This oneness of mind, however, has not meant that the same opinion about anything has continued "unchanged forever." Whenever the American Bankers' Association has changed its mind "it has done so handsomely." In fact, it "can be just as unanimous in doing that as in making up its mind in the first instance."

These comments were drawn from *The Annalist* by the hostile attitude taken by bankers toward the Currency Bill at their recent meeting in Boston. That paper recalls the stern opposition set up by the same bankers to the Postal Savings-Bank Bill when it was under discussion. At their Denver meeting in 1906, they declared, "without a dissenting voice," that all propositions to establish postal savings-banks were "unwise and hurtful." A year later a committee reported to the Association that they had called upon individual banks for an expression of opinion on establishing a postal savings-bank, and found that "more than 98 per cent. of the bankers of the country were opposed to such laws." On this report the convention unanimously resolved to "condemn in unqualified terms postal savings-banks, or any other system by which the Government enters directly into banking relations with the people."

The attitude of the banks to-day is quite contrary to all this. *The Annalist* finds bankers are now in favor of postal-savings banks and regard them "not only as good for the country, but as of considerable usefulness to the banks." Six months after they were established, one of the largest New York banks declared that they were "bringing out hoarded money, and instead of competing with the privately managed banks, were proving an additional source of deposits." At last year's convention an almost complete change of opinion was found to have taken place among bankers. A proposal that Congress be urged to remove the $1,000 limit on deposits in postal savings-banks was "listened to favorably," and "case after case of hoarded sums too large to be lawfully accepted, the owners of which would not deposit them elsewhere, had come to light." Thus was demonstrated the fact that "millions were hidden away that could be coaxed out into banking uses through the medium of this new system." Addresses made in this convention, stating how well the postal savings-banks were working, were "enthusiastically applauded."

THE HOARDING OF GOLD IN INDIA

In times of financial stringency all over the world an injurious factor commonly cited is the habit of hoarding gold. Something of its bad effects was seen in this country after the panic of 1893. They have recently been seen conspicuously in Europe, and especially in France. Perhaps the custom is more common in India than in Europe or anywhere else. In India it prevails in prosperous times as well as in times of depression. There are special causes for this quite apart from depression. They spring from social and other conditions peculiar to India and were recently

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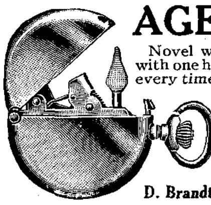

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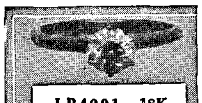

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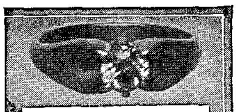

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explained in England by Mr. Sundaran Aiyar, of Madras. His statement is summarized in the London *Statist* as follows:

"Hoarding in India is to be traced to the peculiar social conditions and the laws that govern the people, and not merely to a barbarous instinct to hoard. First, under Hindu law and under existing conditions it is not possible to make any provision for the female members of one's family, either for one's wife, daughters, or sisters. The widow, who enjoys all the privileges of the house so long as her husband is alive, is entitled to only seven and a half rupees per month or to her board and residence in the family house. Were she to claim a greater sum the members of her husband's family would object, and the court would not allow more. She is entitled to live in the house or receive ten shillings per month. Then, if one wants to make provision for one's daughter during her married life one can not bequeath to her any landed property for her use. Any alienation made by the father to his wife or to his daughter can be impeached in a court of law even twenty or thirty years after the alienation. This rule applies only to ancestral property, but the distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property is very delicate. Even a small nucleus of ancestral property converts the whole savings into ancestral property, and the decisions of the courts are so conflicting that every alienation is dragged into a court of law. The only way by which the strictness of the law is at present evaded is through the presentation of a very large number of ornaments to the wife and to the daughters. One hundred sovereigns strung on a gold thread become the personal property of the wife, over which the son has no control, while 100 sovereigns presented in pieces or its worth of immovable property will be impeached as a void alienation. So that in every household, poor or rich, the girls of the family are being presented with sovereigns, and they store them up until a sufficient quantity is collected for making them into ornaments. The jewels can not be sold for the husband's debts. When the husband dies the Hindu widow can neither remarry nor wear any kind of ornament, and the jewels are then sold and invested for her use.

"Personal credit is almost unknown in India. Borrowing is either by mortgage or immovable property, or by the pledge of jewels. Eighty per cent. of the population are agriculturists, and the land revenue is collected before the harvest is over, and every agriculturist to pay his land revenue has to borrow until his grain is sold. The mortgage of immovable property for raising a loan is rather cumbrous. The only way that is open to the agriculturist is to go secretly to the next village and pledge his wife's or daughter's jewels to raise the necessary sum, which can be returned in a month. There is no writing, no registration, or any of the formalities prescribed by law. Every agriculturist, whenever he saves any money, invests it in jewels, as it often results in peace and comfort at home, and satisfies the vanity of the ladies, and also can be relied upon as a means for raising money whenever he wants it.

"The Presidency banks do not finance Indian trade as they ought to do, and Indian banks started by Indians do not venture to lend large sums to business men. The result of this is that in many cases when the business fails the only provision which the trader is able to make for his family is the jewels purchased with his savings. It happened in two cases within my own knowledge that where the properties went into the hands of an official receiver a lac of rupees worth of jewels was claimed as the property of the house."

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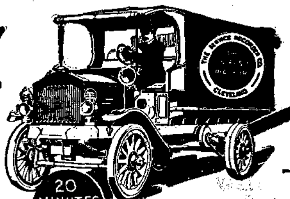

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4 MIN. RUNNING TIME
30 MIN. DELIVERY STOP

THE SERVIS RECORDER

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 899)

Vigneron, perhaps twenty-five years of age, and was nursing her first baby. She made a little call, and as she disappeared, Mademoiselle Vigneron said, pointing to her, "*Voilà la vérité!*"—This is the real thing!

Thus it is that I would never encourage a young girl who is in happy conditions and who enjoys a happy family life to try to be independent, or ever to think of being *une femme arrivée*. A woman who arrives must do so by herself; it means loneliness. I would rather advise her to be, in the true and noble sense of the word, the wife of *un homme arrivé*.

NEGROES WHO WIN

ALONG with the general crusade for better methods in farming there has started among the negroes a vigorous movement to show colored people the surest and quickest way out of poverty and ignorance. The leaders of this movement are not white "uplifters," but levelheaded men and women of the better class of Southern negroes. They are following in a general way the advice given several years ago by Booker T. Washington—that, altho a few negroes may be capable of winning distinction in the professions, the average colored man's road to success is through hard work and thrift, and the sooner he begins the quicker he will attain economic independence and a higher degree of respectability. And in order to drive the lesson home, so to say, the leaders of the movement are pointing specific instances of negro success, simple stories of progess which show how easy it is for the ambitious to get on. They found this to be the most effective propaganda. At a recent meeting of the National Negro Business League, Dr. Washington told of what several enterprising negroes have done for themselves. His address was reported for *The Southern Workman*, the Hampton Institute's periodical, by William Anthony Avery, whom we quote in part:

Henry Kelley, of Belen, Mississippi, began his uphill climb as a good farmer in 1875, when his father bought 40 acres. In 1886 Kelley started out independently with 520 acres of unpromising land, only 30 acres of which were under cultivation. He cleared this wild land as fast as he could with his bare hands and a few poor farming implements. He did not wait until he could buy up-to-date machinery; he just worked hard with the crude tools he had. One of his first tasks was to build a house and establish himself in a home. When he married a thrifty wife he realized that he now had two thinking heads, as well as two sets of hard-working hands, in his farming enterprise. By degrees he branched out into cotton-ginning, saw-milling, and flour-making, thereby adding materially to his income.

Kelley built tenant houses on some of

(*Continued on page* 913)

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It is filled with men of proven calibre — conspicuous successes. Men who command the largest incomes this field ever offered.

Its entire business—its sole source of income — lies in helping other men make money.

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The business is called an Advertising Agency for lack of a broader nomen.

It deals with salesmanship-in-print. In that way lie the vastest modern money-making possibilities, through multiplying outputs and reducing selling cost.

Its efficiency has made it the largest concern of its kind.

A Stern Policy

In all its dealings, this concern relies entirely on the judgment of results.

It gets business by showing its remarkable sales records. It keeps business by outselling all expectations.

Its largest accounts grew from petty beginnings without ever increasing the cost per sale.

All folderol is forbidden. No favors are asked or accepted. Actual profit to clients is the only influence it courts.

It deals with its own men likewise. No contracts are made with them. On their daily success depend their place and their pay. And success consists solely in selling for clients all that salesmanship can sell.

Men who want sales at a profit—who seek growth and security—will find this concern to their liking.

Few Mistakes

Behind this concern lies a matchless experience. It has dealt for decades with hundreds of big affairs.

It has stood with the pilots in countless vast undertakings, and seen all the rocks and shoals. Its intimates have been successful.

It knows cause and effect, the possible and the impossible, the wise and unwise. The ablest of men seek its counsel. Its business advice has saved many an error and led to many a master-stroke.

Then it is ultra-cautious. It investigates markets, measures up competition, weighs the demand.

It moves slowly. Months are often spent, and hundreds employed, to gain knowledge of the ground.

Homes are canvassed, prospects interviewed, dealers consulted — all to make sure of the road to success.

So mistakes are rare, and those mistakes are not costly. Nine times in ten the first attempt sounds the major note.

Master Men

There are many sides to advertising. This concern for years has aimed to get the masters in them all.

It watches for them — outbids all to get them. Then this vortex of advertising soon develops the fullness of their powers.

It has experts in merchandising, in art work, in copy. It has men of ideas, men who know human nature.

There are nine men on its pay-roll whose aggregate salary is $227,000 per year.

Nowhere else in the world is there such a corps of all-round experts in salesmanship-in-print. And they work together — mass their abilities — on each undertaking.

No Extra Cost

This service is rendered for the usual agent's commission. The rate is the same and the service the same on small accounts as large. For the business is built by making small accounts grow.

So this maximum salesmanship costs no more than mediocrity.

It appeals to shrewd men — men who know that success demands big men behind them. Men who are swayed by no inconsequentials. Men who look facts in the face.

It seeks clients who are out to make money. Men who measure business service by the dollar gauge only. Men who abhor pretensions.

It invites correspondence from men of that class. Invites a chance to prove its powers by its records of success — by the testimony of those it helped.

And it feels that any advertiser seeking the light must accept that invitation.

Just Out
In Book Form
A sample of our Master Salesmanship. Ask us to mail it to you.

LORD & THOMAS

Advertising—Chicago

S. E. Corner Wabash Avenue and Madison Street

Just Out
In Book Form
A sample of our Master Salesmanship. Ask us to mail it to you.

(72)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 911)

his cleared land, opened a general store, and, best of all, applied the Golden Rule with profit and satisfaction to himself and his tenants. He now has on his large farm 50 tenants working from "sun to sun," who help him cultivate most profitably some 1,750 acres. His pay-roll ranges from $800 to $1,000 a month, and he has employment for all his hands "from January through December." His formula for success in farming is—"Industry, economy, education."

Beginning in 1886 with $450, which he had laboriously saved during 13 years as a farm-hand, this same Kelley, of Belen, Mississippi, is to-day worth $50,000, and he has the respect of his white and black neighbors. He encounters no trouble on account of his color in doing business in this Mississippi town. In fact, his white friends have always encouraged and helped him. He has amply "made good." He is unaffected and unspoiled in spite of his prosperity.

Down in Marlborough County, S. C., at Bennettsville, Jonas W. Thomas is a "big farmer"—big physically; big, so far as his credit at the local bank is concerned. Thomas runs a 52-plow farm and works it on the "can't-to-can't system." This means that Thomas and his coworkers begin farming operations before the break of day and labor in the cotton and corn fields until they can scarcely see how to put in their mules at night. During the hot season, of course, the noon recess may last from one to three hours. A hard life this is for the South Carolina negro farmer; but listen to other facts concerning this man who is setting a hard pace for younger negroes.

Twenty-two years ago, Thomas began his career as a farmer by buying an old horse for $40.75, and by renting 30 acres of ordinary South Carolina land for 1,400 pounds of lint cotton. After four years of hard work and close saving he was able to buy a mule for $69 and also seven acres of land. Then he began renting and working farms which belonged to other men. Gradually he was able to buy the land he had been renting. He also found it worth his while to open a "grab," or commissary.

Now Thomas lives in a 12-room house and employs, on his $40,000 plantation, 39 families, consisting of 189 men, women, and children. He grows a variety of crops, including cotton, corn, and some garden truck, and raises his own horses, mules, cows, and hogs. He has received as much as $31,000 for his cotton crop alone—400 bales of long staple. On an average he has saved $3,000 a year for 22 years. All that he now has on his farm is his own, "directly and indirectly," he affirms with justifiable pride. In a single year he has borrowed of one local bank, and repaid, $23,000. "Good credit explains a fair share of my success."

Here is a black man, yes, a very dark-skinned man, who has won the good will of his white neighbors in South Carolina by doing well his tasks as a reliable farmer and by maintaining law and order on his plantation—a community for which he has been morally as well as financially responsible. Thomas, of Marlborough County, S. C., should be an inspiration to negro youth. He did not wait for somebody to

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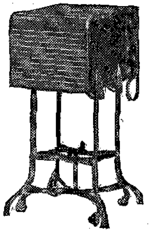

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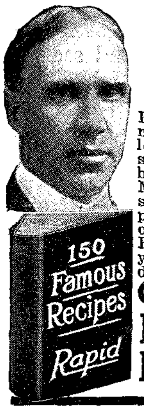

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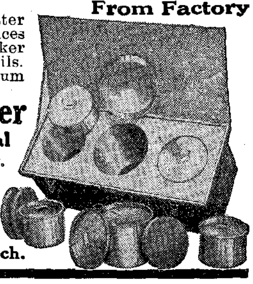
Dept. 150 Detroit, Mich.

Sent Only Direct From Factory



LONG FILLERS
used exclusively in
I-SEE-CO
SMOKES

Split one open and you will find nothing inside but clean, fragrant, long filler tobacco. No sweepings, no cuttings, no dust.

I-See-Co Stogies are made by skilled workmen in a sanitary shop, without paste, binder or mold. They have not been licked by some one else, every one is hand-curl finish and self-holding.

Even the heads are natural hand-curl—no paste heads.

You insist upon a sanitary drinking cup, why not the same with a sanitary cigar?

Delivered direct, charges prepaid.

"From the home of the stogie to the home of the smoker."

Iseeco, Sr.—6 in. panatela stogie. Fifty to the box. Price per hundred - - - $3.00
Iseeco, Jr.—5 in. panatela stogie. Fifty to the box. Price per hundred - - - 2.00
Slendora XXX—An extra fine quality thin model, Havana filler, 6 in. stogie. Price per box of 100 - - - - - 3.00
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Slendoras make ideal "in-between" smokes.
***Havatoba*, clear Havana filler cigar, 5¼ in. panatela shape, $5.00 per hundred.**

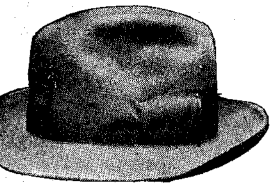
Order a box and smoke some. If not what you expected, return at our expense and get your money back.

Agents wanted everywhere

References: Any local bank; Dun's or Bradstreet's

ISENBERG CIGAR CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

The Very Latest Thing in American Velours



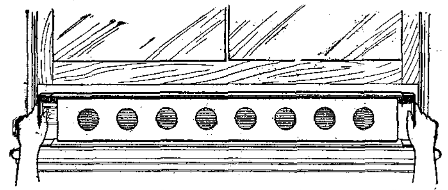
Just being shown in the largest metropolitan stores. Cheery, refined and distinctive. Made of fine American velour; in Dark Blue, Steel Gray, Dark Brown, Black. Leather sweatband; silk bandbow at side (again the most correct thing).

Of regular $3 grade. We ask $2.00 PREPAID. Money refunded if hat fails to please. Order **NOW**, enclosing $2 **and stating size and color.** Our catalog illustrates distinctive hats and caps for every occasion—saves you money. Write for it—free.

The De Luxe Hat Co., 41 S. 2nd Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Fresh Air Without Draught"

The Sanas Adjustable Metal Ventilator



Fits any window. Keeps out dust, rain, snow and wind. Fills the room with fresh air. Cuts down coal bills. Eliminates doctor bills. Keeps a constant flow of fresh, clean air in your office, home or workroom. It is so simple that a child can put it in. Bad air clogs brains and chains the fingers. If there is no SANAS representative in your town send direct to us for descriptive booklet.

The Sanas Adjustable Metal Ventilator **$1.25 $1.50 $2.00** **according to size**

Money returned if not as represented

A Local Manager To take full charge in every city

The unprecedented sales of the **Sanas Adjustable Metal Ventilator** that is sold in every Office, Home, School, Apartment, Institution, has forced us to divide the whole country up into profitable territory. We want men with best references, who have from $50 to $200 capital and can handle salesmen. Allotments of territory fast filling up. Write today and see what we can do for you.

THE SANAS VENTILATOR CO
15 Franklin Street, Newark, N. J.

die and leave him a little money. He went ahead on his own initiative and with his own good sense. He commands respect; he does not demand anything.

B. L. Windham, of the contracting firm of Windham Brothers, Birmingham, Alabama, started as a carpenter in 1887. In those days it was very hard for a negro to make any progress in competition with white men, and Windham had his ups and downs. He did not succeed as quickly as he expected, and tried farming from 1897 to 1902. But being set back did not make Windham give up his ambition. In 1903, in partnership with his brothers, he went back into the building business. The writer goes on:

> The Windham brothers did their first important building, a job worth $35,000, for a white citizen living in Monroe, La. In 1903 their contracts ran up to $50,000; 1904, $90,000; 1905, $150,000; seven months of 1913, $265,000. They have handled many difficult building problems from the Mason and Dixon line to the Gulf of Mexico. They built the six-story, steel-frame Penny Savings Bank Building, Birmingham, Alabama; a $100,000 apartment house for white people in Birmingham; the $75,000 Mosaic Templars' Building, Little Rock, Arkansas; and churches ranging in value from a few thousand dollars to costly and elaborate structures. They now employ 100 men—all negroes—throughout the year and have almost no difficulty (to speak of) with the labor unions. Efficiency brings work to this firm of negro contractors.
>
> A most interesting story centers in J. H. Blodgett, a colored man of Jacksonville, Fla., who has struggled from poverty to wealth. Nineteen or twenty years ago Blodgett worked for the railroad as a window-washer at $1.05 a day. When he first struck Jacksonville he had just $1.10 in his pocket and a suit of underwear in a paper bag. He was, indeed, poor but ambitious. He received his first shock in this promising city by being arrested as a tramp for wearing a straw hat in winter. Truth to tell, he wore the best and the only head-covering he had. Blodgett, however, had some grit, and rose after his first downfall in pride.
>
> A little later, while Blodgett was laying brick at $1.25 a day, Dr. Washington came to Jacksonville and was most cordially received by the "big" negroes—men who had money in the bank, owned property, or had pulled themselves through work from the common ranks. Blodgett wished to be introduced to the great educator, but he was too modest to push his way through the crowd and seek the hand of Dr. Washington. Nobody saw fit to bring forward "Blodgett, the bricklayer," who thus found keen humiliation through the lack of money and standing in the community. Blodgett straightaway made up his mind that he would increase his earning power and do something worth while that would win for him, eventually, the respect of his colored neighbors and, at the same time, entitle him to the friendship of Dr. Washington, for whom he had the highest respect. Blodgett and his wife worked diligently, wasting no time in frivolity. They were thrifty, too. Their savings grew apace and the rewards began to come. Blodgett bought Florida property that was bound to rise in value. First, he built his own house in 1902. Since then he has constructed 208 houses, many of which he has sold at a good profit.
>
> From being an ordinary workman on the railroad, Blodgett has pulled himself into the wealthy class. In Jacksonville, Florida, he owns 121 houses having a combined rental value of $2,500 a month. His own house is well furnished, and he has a fine Packard car which is driven by a colored chauffeur. With all his means he has one very precious possession—real good common sense. In his addresses during the Philadelphia meeting of the Negro Business League, he displayed tact, wisdom, and knowledge of men which must have made an impression on some city-bred negroes. His injunction to negro youth is worth repeating: "Remember, white folk have weaned the negro. They are saying to you now, 'Go and do what Booker Washington says you can do.'"
>
> Blodgett declares emphatically that there is no excuse for any able-bodied young negro wasting his time doing ordinary hotel work at $20 or $30 a month and tips when he can grow tomatoes at $1,000 an acre in Florida. To a so-called educated negro waiter who was once criticizing some negroes because they showed that they had little book learning, Blodgett said: "See here, young fellow, those eleven men together are worth at least one million dollars, and not one of them has even seen the inside of a college. If you can fool one of them out of ten cents, then I'll give you ten dollars." The smart waiter never got the ten dollars. Blodgett knows life at first hand.

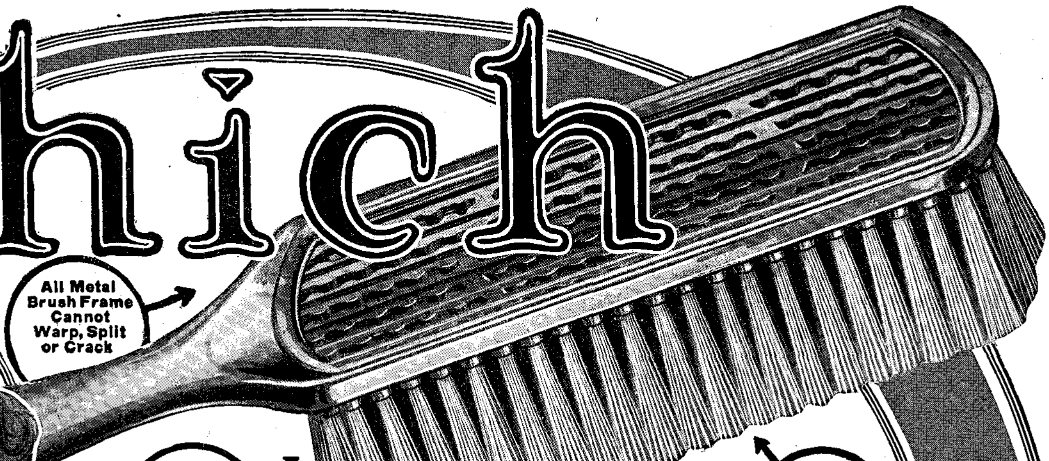
CHARITY AND POLITICS

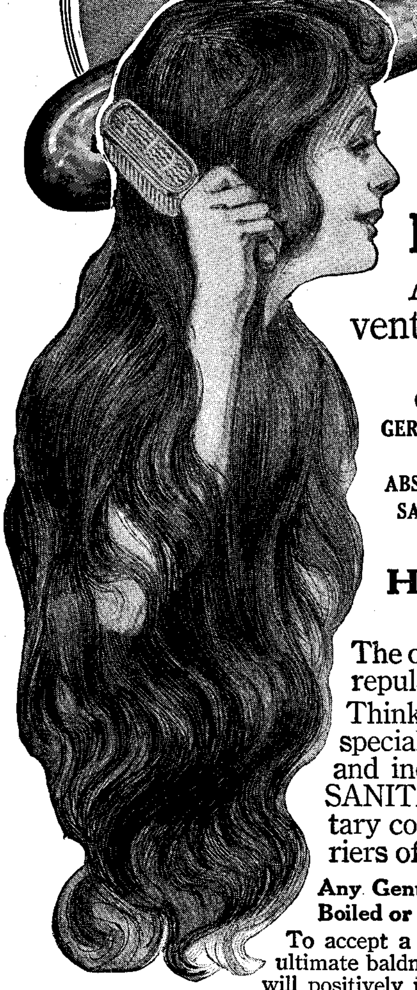
THE late "Big Tim" Sullivan's methods were not original, but "Big Tim" worked on a larger scale and went further than other men of his type. His field of operations was peculiarly suited to his methods, and he had seemingly unlimited means with which to dispense charity to the suffering poor whose votes he controlled. But of course it would be unfair to say that Sullivan did not have an unusual passion for helping the needy; he probably enjoyed that as much as the political power he wielded. And many are saying that New York's lower East Side will never have another Tim Sullivan or be controlled as it was controlled in his day, not only because there will not be a man able and wealthy enough to handle the job, but because the East Side itself is changing. A story of Sullivan's career is told by Roy Crandall in *Harper's Weekly*, from which we quote:

> When the political battles were hottest and votes were needed, criminals were employed to see that the votes were secured; repeaters were shipped by train-loads from Philadelphia, housed in the lodging-houses along the Bowery, and on the day of the election they voted; not once, but often, and they voted as "Dry Dollar" wanted them to vote. He made possible those criminal violations of the election laws, and

(*Continued on page* 916)

Which


All Metal Brush Frame Cannot Warp, Split or Crack



Bristles Secured by Wire Not Glue. Cannot Loosen or Drop Out
No Place for Dirt or Dandruff to Lodge. Always Clean

A Clean Brush Is Necessary to a Clean Scalp

A clean brush and a clean scalp are the best preventatives of falling hair, dandruff and baldness.

CLEAN
GERM-PROOF
AND
ABSOLUTELY
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GENUINE RUSSIAN BRISTLE
BRUSHES

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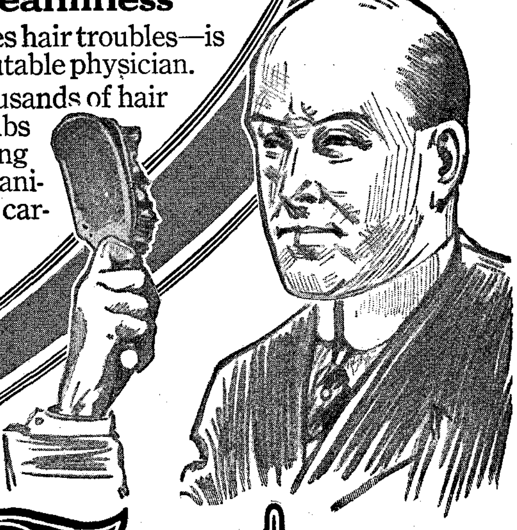
EVERYWHERE

Hair Beauty, Hair Health and Hair Growth Depend Upon Scalp Cleanliness

The old style, unclean brush simply aggravates hair troubles—is repulsive and dangerous to use. Ask any reputable physician. Thinking People Realize This Truth and thousands of hair specialists, barbers, hairdressers, hotels, clubs and individuals who value hair-health are using SANITAX Brushes which, because of their sanitary construction, cannot become germ-laden carriers of disease and hair-destroying germs.



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SANITAX Brushes are beautifully designed and richly plated, the bristles are of the finest imported Russian quality—extra penetrative to reach the scalp—guaranteed not to loosen or come out. Their light, open-work construction makes them absolutely germ-proof—keeps them clean. We guarantee absolute satisfaction or cheerfully refund the price.

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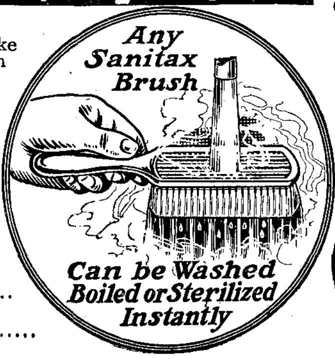

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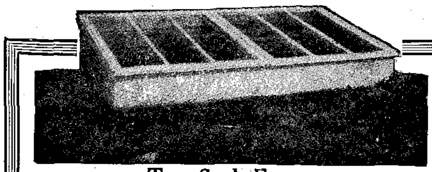
Take Your Choice



Two-Sash Frame

Winter Gardening for Profit

A market gardener who grows lettuce extensively in cold frames once remarked—"You see those frames? Every eight inches square of their space has six five-cent nickels in a little pile in the ground. I rake them out each season."

In the two-sash frame illustrated, there are 36 sq. ft. or 81 eight-inch squares from which you can reap your own harvest of 486 "five-cent nickels." Lettuce grown in cold frames is of better quality than if grown in the open.

Radishes, small onions, parsley and such flowers as violets and pansies may also be grown. Start seedlings early and have vigorous plants for setting out when the weather permits.

Lutton Sash Frames made in 2, 3 and 4 sash sizes. Any size pays for itself the first season and gives years of service. Carefully crated and shipped ready for use. Write for pamphlet D, describing these frames and how to use them.

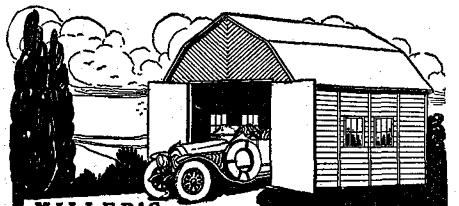
WILLIAM H. LUTTON
Office and Works Jersey City, New Jersey

$5.00 by mail

Made of thick furred glossy black dog skins

Above are lined with lamb skins. Price with mohair fleece linings $4.50. Any buyer not entirely satisfied may return them before soiling and have his money. Our illustrated catalog gives measure directions and a whole lot of other information about custom tanning of hides and skins with hair or fur on; coat, robe and rug making; taxidermy and head mounting; also prices of fur goods and big mounted game heads we sell.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y.



MILLER'S

Wood Garage

BOLTED. SECTIONAL.

Size 12 x 16 feet, Complete, - - - $82.50
12 x 20, - - $97.00 | 12 x 24, - - $115.00

Sightly, warm, roomy, lighted by six low windows. Double doors in one end, single door in other. Is built throughout of select yellow pine by expert mechanics and is complete. No extras, no cutting, no fitting.

Is built in four-foot sections, bolts together and can be erected in a few hours by a man and boy. Bolted together, it is personal property and can be moved at will.

Contrary to common belief, building laws **do** permit Wood Garages. The Dutch roof makes them an ornament to any lot.

Write for our Catalogue, which pictures, describes and prices Garages, Hen Houses, Hog Houses, Dairy Barns and other out-buildings.

MILLER MFG. CO. 702 Tesson St., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 914)

he and his clan profited from them. He profited from gambling, and money flowed into his hands in an unending stream. But he spent freely. As one man said, "To see 'Dry Dollar' playing poker one would think that money was worth ten cents a pound and that he had tons of it."

As has been said, he politically ruled nearly six hundred thousand men, women, and children. And he didn't rule them with a rod of iron. He ruled through love and kindness and a prodigal generosity. Murphy rules to-day through the power of his great organization and through the power that organization gives him. Men obey him because they must obey or sink into political nothingness. No man loves Murphy, ever did or ever will. No more did any man ever love Croker. The present boss of the Hall is a cold, silent man—a shrewd, cold, calculating machine with a marvelous grasp on affairs and a most thorough understanding of the weakness of human nature. Croker was even colder. He was a dominating czar. He ruled through fear. No man dared place himself in opposition to the will of Croker and hope to escape punishment or political ruin.

Not so with Timothy Sullivan. Power he had, and power he could wield, but the power that kept him where he was for many years was obtained through the affectionate regard of the legion of lowly ones who looked up to him as a sort of demi-god. He was their idol; their hope of success. He secured positions for thousands, and thus commanded their loyalty, but for thousands who had no positions he did much. Tho his power came through the loving regard of his subjects, his political acumen worked ever in conjunction with his warm heart, to the end that he could continue in power. To that end he made the people love him. Some may say that he was wicked so to do, especially as he used for base political purposes the affections thus created, but the people who were placed back in tenement-houses after landlords had dispossest them probably never stopt to discuss the ethics of the case, nor the ulterior motive of the man who had given them a sheltering roof, fuel, and food. When the youthful swain from the sweat-shop wanted to marry and had no funds Sullivan paid the fee to the rabbi and sent presents to the bride and groom. Did the bridegroom stop to ponder on the uprightness of political problems when a ward captain whispered to him the fact that "The Big Fellow" wanted him to vote for his friend?

No man ever lived with sufficient intellect to play that sort of politics day after day, and year after year, unless his heart was in it. And that's why Sullivan made so profound a success of the system. He made men and women love him and do his bidding because he loved his fellow man and because he was willing to do all that he could to redress the pitiful conditions of the poor and the unfortunate. Crime didn't seem to impress him as unusual, and it is not recorded that he ever took any advanced steps to stamp crime out; but poverty and hunger he did deplore, and he spent vast sums of money to relieve both.

Shirley President Suspenders

50¢

"A pair for every suit"

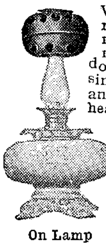
makes a man's whole year merry—saves time and temper every day. Try it and see! Choice of 12 beautifully designed gift boxes. At stores or postpaid, 50c.

"Satisfaction or money back"

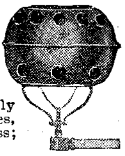
Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles

The C. A. Edgarton Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.

Giant Heater



On Lamp



On Gas Flame

Will make a stove of your round-wick lamp, gas jet or mantle burner. Requires no more gas or oil than for light; does not lessen volume of light; simply utilizes waste heat. Heat and light at one cost. Will heat ordinary room comfortably in zero weather. No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless; mixes the air.

Just the thing for sick-room, bath, bed-room; heating water, making tea or coffee, etc.

Send for booklet and testimonials.

Price, Carriage postpaid
Black Iron, - $1.00
Polished Brass, $1.50
Nickel Plated, $2.00

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned in 10 days.

THE GIANT HEATER CO., 1364 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Fur Lined Overcoat

Direct from Manufacturer

Imported black broadcloth, lined throughout with finest Marmot Mink. Handsome Persian Lamb collar. Materials and workmanship the best. All sizes.

$35.

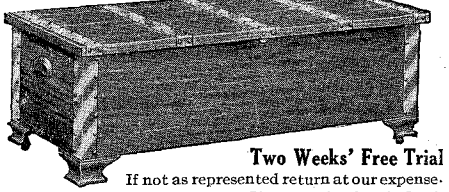
Would retail for $90. You save all middlemen profits.

Sent on Approval

You take no risk. Examine and try on before paying. Write today, stating size and enclose only express charges and coat will be sent at once.

E. Roberts, Suite 23, 160 W. 119th St., New York

$16.50 Copper-bound Red Cedar Chest



Two Weeks' Free Trial

If not as represented return at our expense.

This is a genuine "Blue Ridge" Chest, made of real North Carolina Red Cedar and bound with 2-inch copper bands studded with round head colonial copper rivets. It is finished in the natural color, hand rubbed and polished. It will protect your furs and other garments from moths, mice, and insects and impart a fragrant sweet perfume to them, instead of the horrible smell of moth balls or camphor. It is also a very handsome piece of furniture. Size 40 x 19½ x 15. Shipped direct to you from the factory. Catalog free.

BLUE RIDGE RED CEDAR CO., Dept. T, Reidsville, N. C.
And 1654-1656 Long Beach Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Sullivan maintained a wonderful system for the relief of the lowly and the suffering ones of his region. Four lawyers were on call day and night to look after the troubles of tenants dispossest for non-payment of rent. In the slums of the metropolis there are thousands of such cases each year. Sullivan's lieutenants made a business of seeing that justice was done in every case, and when landlords were found to be blameless the evicted tenants' rents were paid and they were assured of shelter and food until they were able to help themselves. But that is only a part of the system. Mr. Crandall goes on:

> Well do I recall a visit I made with the late Florence Sullivan, a cousin of the deceased "Big Fellow," to a room in the Bowery, which more than all other things proved to me the far-seeing, almost ironic political wisdom of the man whose remains were followed to the grave the other day by nearly one hundred thousand men, women, and children. This was a Jewish synagog, and here was the reason for its existence: Sullivan was Irish. In the early days the Bowery was Irish. But within the past twenty years the Jews from Russia and Poland have been coming in. The Jews are a clannish lot and along the Bowery they have settled, in enormous numbers. Also where are large numbers of men there votes are to be found, and in the ballot-box a Jewish vote weighs as much as does that cast by an Irishman. Sullivan wanted votes in the ballot-box and he was too far-seeing a politician to quarrel with any race or any faction to his own political undoing.
>
> In this room in the Bowery, some tough young Irishmen maintained a club-room. That club-room was the festering spot. It made crooks, thieves, and ruffians. The membership was in excess of one hundred, and that membership was largely Irish. *Ergo*, the Jews in the neighborhood suffered from assaults and insults. The club members, in coming and going from the room, thought it fine sport to seize the ancient Jews by their flowing beards and haul them about the street; to punch the younger ones who were as yet beardless, and to insult the Jewish girls. Word was brought to Senator Sullivan. He caused one of his shrewd lieutenants to look into the matter. Then he sent word to many of the leading Jewish men in the neighborhood that he would see that they were no longer molested by the members of that club. He sent police to arrest the club members until the club was fairly shattered. Then he caused the landlord to drive them from the premises. Then he rented the room himself and sent furnishers to have it entirely refitted as a fine branch synagog. That done, he gave it to the scores of thousands of Jews in that vicinity as a place of worship. "Florry" Sullivan had succeeded Martin Engel as district leader at the time, and a few who were ignorant of the real state of affairs thought that "Florry" was the donor of that synagog and the political gainer. The plan was the plan of "Big Tim" and "Florry" gained because Tim allowed him to gain and only to the extent that vicegerent gains as his ruler gains.

⅛ Carat $8.25 ¼ Carat $17.50 ⅜ Carat $31.25 ½ Carat $45.00 ¾ Carat $67.50 1 Carat $97.50 1½ Carat $146.25

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No. D2007. 14K. Twin Ring. Mounting $5.00. Complete with two ½ c. Diamonds - $95.00

No. D2008. 10K. Solid Gold Cuff Buttons Engraving Free! Pair $1.50

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No. D2010. Tie Clasp, 10K. Solid Gold. 1 Dia. Complete $1.00

No. D2011. Gold Filled Coat Chain. 8 in. long. Rope. Swivel Clasp. Engr. Free! Special Price, $1.00

No. D2012. Plat. La Valliere and Chain, 3 Dia. $15.00

No. D2013. Diamond set 20 year Gold Filled Ladies' Watch. 7 Jewel Hampden Movement. Only $18.75

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You—where ever you live can examine, test, compare any diamond, any mounting in our enormous stock—at our expense; without being obliged to buy. No deposit required! You will find that ***Basch Importers' Prices*** enable you to save a great deal of money below prices asked by others.

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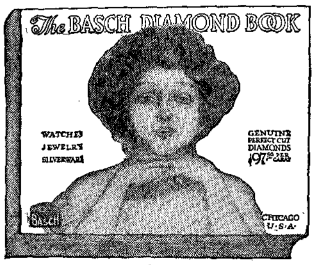
We import direct to you, to eliminate all middlemen; our Cash-methods eliminate losses and wasteful expenses. You ***see*** our diamonds ***before*** paying any money; Furthermore,

We Legally Guarantee to REFUND FULL PRICE IN CASH ***less 10%***, at any time within 2 years; and to exchange our diamonds at ***full purchase price***, any time. Carat, weight, quality and value legally certified. All 14K solid gold mountings priced at manufacturing cost. Our Money Back Guarantee is assurance of satisfaction—safeguards *your investment!* Find out all that our guarantee means to you before you buy another diamond.



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The advertising columns will give the investor news of investment offerings almost as quickly as the daily papers. It will be possible for the bond houses to offer to Digest subscribers many of the attractive issues that are so quickly subscribed for that it has been practical heretofore to advertise them only in the dailies.

We tend towards better service to the subscriber and to the advertiser and we respectfully call your attention to the every week insertion of the department "Investments and Finance." In this issue beginning on page 900.

The Literary Digest

SOCIALISM

Dr. John A. Ryan

vs.

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"Florry" ruled simply because Tim willed that he should, and his rule was ever under a stronger ruler from whom he drew inspiration and direction.

The driving out of the men who formed that club solidified the Jewish vote for Sullivan and it did not lose for him a single Irish vote, for the men he drove from their rooms were ruffians who dared not revolt against his rule. They would be found at the election district voting places on the following election working for the Tammany ticket, especially for that in which Tim was interested, because the very livelihood of such men depended upon the good will of "The Big Fellow," and they knew that he would place no stones in their pathway as long as they did the things that he wished done. The law-abiding men of the race, of course, had no sympathy for them. The crooks, down-and-out, might be thugs or thieves, short-card gamblers, or even gunmen, but they were all units to be handled for the general betterment of the political fortunes of the clan of Sullivan, and their shortcomings made them in nowise unavailable. In fact, in many instances their criminal shortcomings were assets; now and then desperate men were needed to carry an election district that was being especially assailed by the reformers, who frequently made unavailing efforts to find a crevice in the citadel of Tammany supremacy—the lower East Side wherein Sullivan and his underlings ruled. In such instances, it has been charged, obliging authorities at Blackwell's Island, and even, it is said, at Sing Sing, have temporarily released efficient political blacklegs or sling-shot artists who were needed by the Senator for the holding together of his forces. In needful and stormy times some of these prison birds have been promptly sworn in as deputy sheriffs, and, with the badge of authority pinned to their coat lapels, and the revolver and "spring billy" of officialdom in their hip pockets, have worked all day at the polls along the Bowery and in the election districts of the lower East Side Assembly districts, voting occasionally when the voting was good, and preventing many from voting who were suspected of a desire to vote against the supreme will of the political czar.

Also, such as they were of great usefulness on those occasions when it was needful that the Bowery pile up a big plurality; when, in fact, New York wanted to "go to the Bronx with 165,000." In the good old days that were bad, it was sometimes needful to bring to New York more criminal voters than it housed. The slum section of Philadelphia was drawn on in such instances. Train-loads of Pennsylvania repeaters have been brought to New York a day or so before election on more than one occasion, packed into the low lodging-houses of the section, and on election day brought forth and voted in the names of dead men, and of men who had moved from the city, and of men who were in prison. The claim was made that when William Randolph Hearst vainly sought to elect one of his editors, Max Ihmsen, sheriff against Tom Foley, the lifelong friend of the deceased Bowery king, there were Philadelphia repeaters in plenty sent from the hotbed of Pennsylvania's rascality, and that they voted with right good will and with appreciable effect on the Foley plurality. But they weren't needed. Also it is remembered that one lowly follower of Sullivan raised a laugh that day by voicing the following bit of philosophy, the foresight embraced within it having been credited to Big Tim.

"'Dry Dollar' would be sore if he saw that bunch," said this political Jack Cade. "They're all smooth-faced."

"Well, can't a smooth-faced guy vote as well as one with lilacs?" sneered a listener.

"Vote just as well, onc't," was the answer; "but one vote lets him out, if the inspectors are inclined to make trouble. 'Dry Dollar' said once that when you were getting repeaters in the district always get guys with whiskers. When you've voted 'em with their whiskers on you take 'em to a barber and scrape off the chin fringe. Then you vote 'em again with side lilacs and a mustache. Then to a barber again, off comes the siders, and you vote 'em a third time with the mustache. It that ain't enough and the box can stand a few more ballots, clean off the mustache and vote 'em plain face. That makes every one of 'em good for four votes."

WHY TELLIER WAS POOR

POVERTY and obscurity were the rewards that Charles Tellier received for his great benefaction to the human race. Most of the honor due him for inventing cold storage for the preservation of perishable food seems to be coming to him after his death. Tellier died the other day in the little back-stair apartment of two rooms in a suburb of Paris which served as his home. He was the son of an Amiens miller, and lived to be eighty-five years old. Financial misfortunes removed him from a business that has now developed to colossal dimensions and he turned his attention to other plans. He was long forgotten, but the history of refrigeration was delved into some time ago for the International Refrigeration Congress, his poverty was made known, and a fund of $20,000 was subscribed. But the dauntless old man declined the gift, saying he was able to make his own living. He did, however, agree to let his invalid son inherit the money. Last year Tellier related something of his life to a caller, who is quoted by the Knoxville *Sentinel.* After telling how he came to be interested in the preservation of foodstuffs, he said:

Gradually I drifted into making it my life-work. I experimented with the preservation of meat by means of vacuum. That was the tendency in those days. We expected all sorts of wonders from the new principle of the vacuum, which scientists tried to apply in all directions. I found that during the cool season I could easily preserve meat indefinitely, but the moment the warm weather came all the processes based on vacuum failed. The meat disintegrated in spite of the vacuum, and was lost. I gave up my researches in that

(*Continued on page* 921)

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 918)

direction about 1862, and turned to a new set of ideas. This was suggested to me by Pasteur's first discoveries about microbes. We did not speak of microbes then; Pasteur himself did not use the word; but he spoke of air germs or atmospheric germs. It was the atmospheric germs which, as we understood it in those days, caused the disintegration of animal tissues, such as meat, and no amount of vacuum could prevent it. Frost was the only natural principle which we knew indefinitely conserved such substances, and I therefore turned my attention to producing frost by means of compress air. In time I was able to invent a machine which gave results, and in which I used a solution of ammonia.

This was about 1866, and my apparatus was adapted even to sea-water. This seemed a novelty at the time, and two prominent men from Uruguay, Francisco Lecoq and Frederico Nino Reyes, came to see me, and they agreed to pay the expenses of installing the apparatus on board an English steamer, the *City of Rio de Janeiro*, in 1868. . . . The steamer was to make a trip to Brazil and the Rio de la Plata to carry a quantity of stored meat. But the result was only partly successful. The meat was preserved fresh for only twenty-two days, and at the end of that time it began to disintegrate. My friends from Uruguay were disappointed. I had some difficulty then to get further support, but, having improved the machinery so as to use compress ammonia, I was confident of success.

Comte de Germiny, who had been governor of the Bank of France, came to see me and took an interest in my researches. He urged me to establish laboratories at Auteuil and at Saint-Ouen further to improve the process, and he said that he would, when my process was completed, back me with any amount of money. I established the workshops, and the Emperor Napoleon III. personally became interested. But two years afterward the war broke out; Comte de Germiny was busy in negotiating the government loans, and he finally died while abroad, leaving all the expenses of my laboratories to me. This was a hard blow, especially as the Imperial Government also was overthrown, and the Emperor, who had promised his support, was in exile, and, finally, he also died without having been able to help me.

I had now invented a still better process by means of methylic ether, but it took me several years before I obtained the ear of a number of capitalists and was able to equip an entire steamer. At last in 1875 I succeeded, and the steamer *Frigorifique* was fitted out. The Academy of Sciences meanwhile had considered my communications on the subject of cold storage, and had warmly indorsed my process. The report was read at a public meeting in 1873. The fitting out of the *Frigorifique* with all the subsequent expenses of its trip to the Rio de la Plata cost something like $20,000.

She sailed from Rouen in 1876, and I went on board with a number of shareholders in the company that had been formed. But from the very start I found that the shareholders disagreed among themselves, and they also wished me to

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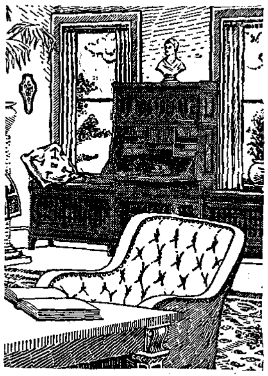

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subscribe to certain things to which I objected, so that when the steamer called at Lisbon, I left her, and came back to France. She continued her voyage to Buenos Aires, and a great banquet was given there, at which the meat that had been shipped from Rouen and which had been preserved for three months was served up, together with fresh meat from the country, and the guests were unable to tell the difference.

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Mrs. Hoyle—" You egotist ! "—*Town Topics.*

He Had Not.—Prof.—" Have you read Lamb's Tales? "

Short Ag.—" Nope. We have a few black sheep, but I dunno as I ever seen a red un."—*Ohio Sun Dial.*

She Knew.—" If there were four flies on a table and I killed one, how many would be left? " inquired the teacher.

" One," answered a bright little girl—" the dead one."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A Hint to Husbands.—Knicker—" Is Smith an optimist? "

Bocker—" Yes; as soon as the Tariff Bill was signed he cut his wife's allowance because the cost of living is coming down."—*New York Sun.*

How They Do It.—" I have invented a new dance."

" What do you call it? "

" ' The Wall Street Wallop.' You swing corners, change partners, and sidestep."—*Washington Star.*

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A Mere Film.—" I suppose you are mama's darling? "

" No, ma'am, I am my mama's moving picture."

" Your mama's moving picture? "

" Yessum, she is always telling me that I should be seen and not heard."—*Houston Post.*

Vacuum Theology.—A colored Baptist was exhorting. " Now, breddren and sistern, come up to de altar an hab yo' sins washed away."

All came but one man.

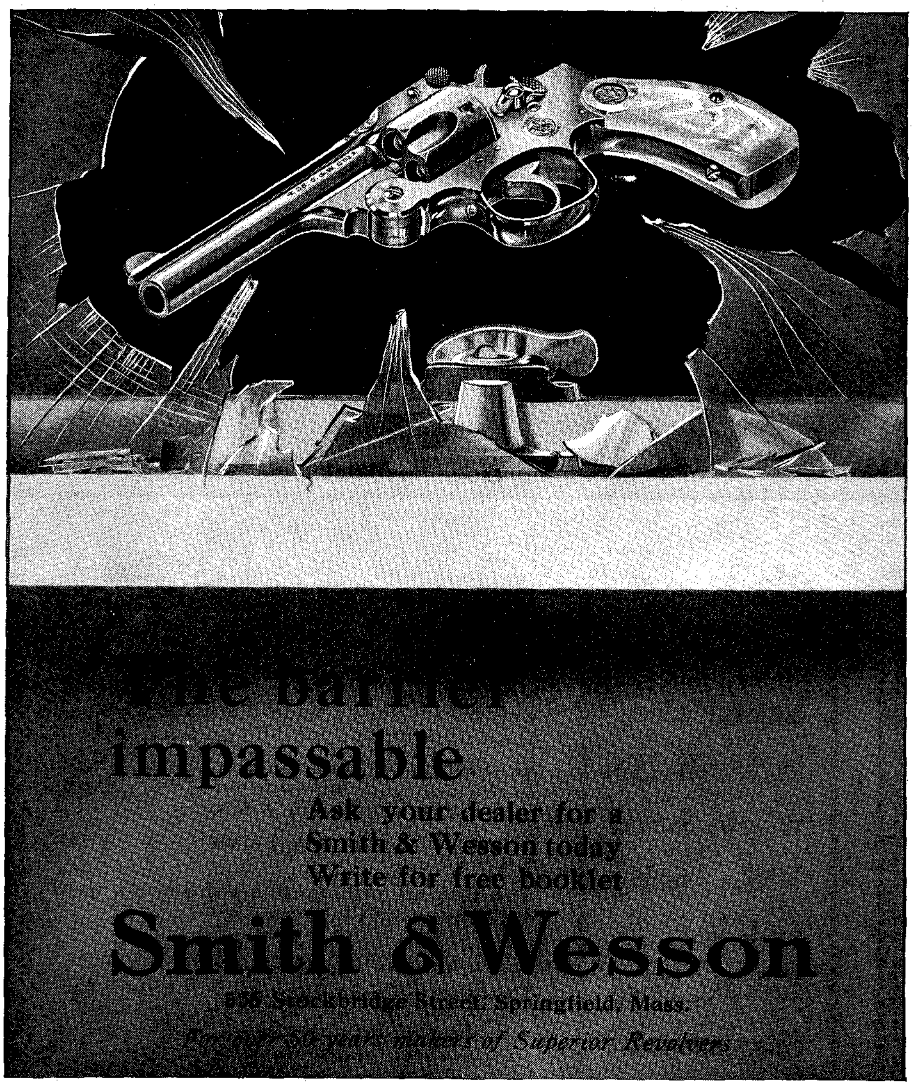
" Why, Brudder Jones, don' yo' want yo' sins washed away? "

" I done had my sins washed away."

" Yo' has ! Where yo' had yo' sins washed away? "

" Ober at de Methodist Church."

" Ah, Brudder Jones, yo' ain't been washed; yo' jes' been dry cleaned."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*



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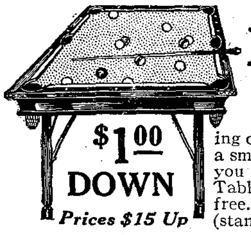

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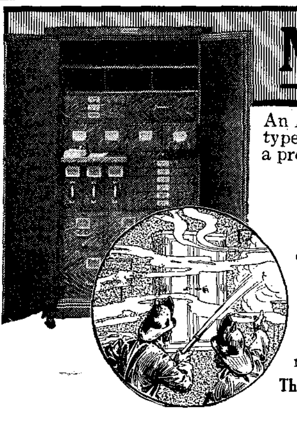

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A Bit Confused.—Nervous Assistant (to purchaser of grand piano): "Can we send it for you?"—*Punch.*

Too Girly Now.—"Why have you given up smoking?"

"I consider it effeminate."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Fashion Note.—Personally we think it is all right for a man to wear a wrist watch in warm weather, but in winter we think he looks better carrying a muff.—*Dallas News.*

Rather Cramped.—Miss Ethel—"Kate says she's weary of living in a small apartment."

Jack Carr—"A case of flat tire, eh!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Fishy.—Knicker—"Was your house robbed?"

Bocker—"Yes; burglars stole the plants, cat, and canary just before my wife came home."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Who was Sick?—"I called a doctor last night."

"Was anybody sick?"

"Yes; he was when he saw the hand I held."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

A Leading Question.—D. A. R.—"I have the drum that my great-great-grandfather carried all through the Revolution."

The Flippant One—"And when he saw the enemy, did he beat it?"—*Puck.*

No Extra Charge.—Lady of the House—"Half the things you wash are torn to pieces."

Washerwoman—"Yes, mum; but when a thing is torn in two or more pieces, mum, I only charge for them as one piece, mum."—*New York Mail.*

None Needed.—Tourist—"You have an unusually large acreage of corn under cultivation; don't the crows annoy you a great deal?"

Farmer—"Oh, not to any extent."

Tourist—"That's peculiar, considering you have no scarecrows."

Farmer—"Oh, well, you see, I'm out here a good part of the time myself."—*New York Mail.*

Seeing Them All.—Col. Thomas D. Osborne, who resigned from the Board of Managers, to become Secretary of the Hospital Commission, allowed a remark to escape him for which the good Baptists of this city may take him to task.

Colonel Osborne is an ex-Confederate. He is also an ardent Baptist. Both come close to his heart.

A friend stopt Colonel Osborne and inquired whether he was going to the Confederate reunion at Chattanooga.

"I'm sorry I can not," said Colonel Osborne. "Gen. Bennett H. Young is urging me to attend the reunion to meet my old comrades because I may never see them again. But I have a Baptist convention to attend just at the time the reunion will be held. I told General Young I was sure to meet all Confederates in heaven, but I must meet my Baptist friends while I can."—*Louisville Masonic Home Journal.*

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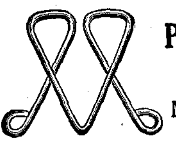

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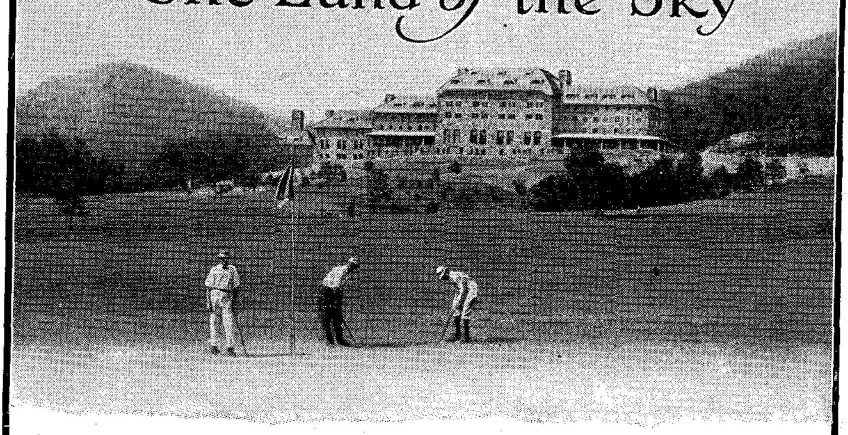

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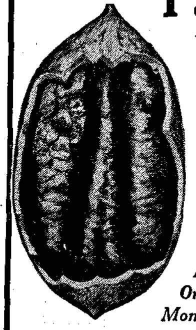

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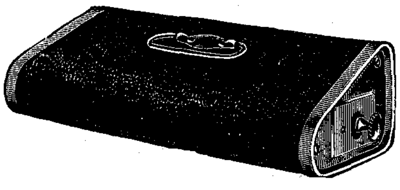

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Gillis—"Judging by his looks, I think the football team was on him."—*Town Topics.*

Sure Test.—Betty—"I shall not wed until I can marry a hero."

Alice—"Well, my dear, just show any man who proposes to you a schedule of your yearly expenses, and if he doesn't back out he's one."—*Boston Transcript.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 23.—Forty-four sailors and passengers are drowned when the Finnish steamship *Westkusten* strikes a reef in the Gulf of Bothnia and sinks.

Cuba's sugar crop for the present year is estimated at 2,429,240 tons, 500,000 tons higher than any crop so far.

October 26.—No Mexican candidate for President receives votes enough to elect, and Provisional President Huerta continues in office.

The Liberal party wins a large majority of the seats in the Italian Parliament. Premier Giolitti is reelected.

The Spanish Cabinet, headed by Count Romanones, resigns when refused a vote of confidence on the opening of Parliament.

October 27.—The British Foreign Office announces that it will take no steps in the Mexican situation without consulting the United States.

James Larkin, leader of the Irish transport strikers, is convicted in Dublin of sedition and incitement to riot and sentenced to prison for seven months.

Edward Dato, a Conservative with Liberal tendencies, accepts office as Spanish Premier in succession to Count Romanones, and forms a Cabinet.

The Bavarian Senate votes to support a measure dethroning the mad King Otto, and the Ministry consents to introduce such a bill, which is assured a majority in both houses.

The Federal Council of the German Empire votes unanimously to place Prince Ernst August of Cumberland on the throne of the duchy of Brunswick.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

October 23.—The La Follette substitute for the Seaman's Servitude Bill is passed by the Senate.

The new Federal Industrial Commission organizes by electing Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City, permanent chairman.

October 25.—The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency ends its hearings on the Currency Bill. Chairman Owen expresses his unalterable opposition to the Vanderlip central-bank plan.

October 26.—Chairman Carter Glass, of the House Banking and Currency Committee, issues a statement declaring the Vanderlip currency plan would delay and frustrate legislation.

GENERAL

October 24.—Hope for the rescue of 209 miners entrapt by an explosion in a coal-mine at Dawson, New Mexico, is abandoned. Fifty-four bodies have been recovered, the total death list amounting to 264.

The General Education Board announces donations of $1,500,000 to Johns Hopkins Medical School, $200,000 each to Barnard and Wellesley Colleges, and $50,000 to Ripon College.

The first complete passage of the Pacific locks of the Panama Canal by any vessel is made by a dredge.

October 25.—Nine American battle-ships, the picked fleet of the Navy, start from Hampton Roads for the Mediterranean cruise.

October 26.—Ten firemen are killed and 18 others seriously injured in a fire that destroys the main store of the Goodyear Rubber Company, in Milwaukee.

October 27.—The battle-ship *Texas* at her builders' trial makes 21.128 knots an hour, the fastest time of any dreadnought afloat.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. B.," Houston, Texas.—"Please distinguish between the use of (1) *convention* and *conventionality*, also between (2) *tolerance* and *toleration*."

(1) The words *convention* and *conventionality* are synonymous only in the sense fixt by the sixth definition of the former word on page 572 of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY: "general or tacit consent, or *something* regarded as *established by it*." The difference between the words in this sense lies in the fact that *convention* suggests more distinctly than *conventionality* the conscious agreement of society upon the thing in question, and that *conventionality* emphasizes the absence from the thing of individual or personal character. There is less of the *human* element in social *conventionalities* than in social *conventions*.

(2) *Tolerance* is a trait of character; *toleration* is the act that such a trait leads to. "His tolerance of the opinions of others" means his "attitude of tolerating or disposition to tolerate"; "his *toleration* of the opinions of others" means his specific "act of tolerating."

"W. H. B.," Toronto, Canada.—"Is 'are' correctly used in the following sentences? 'This firm *are* unable . . . '; 'The So-and-so Railway Co. *are* responsible . . . '"

One may use *are* with the noun *firm* unless some other word is associated with the noun which conveys distinctly the idea of singularity. That is the case with "this firm." *This* is too distinctly singular for one to say "This firm *are*." But one may say "*The* firm *are*" and "The . . . Company *are*," when one means to refer to the different members of a firm or a company distributively.

"G. W. N.," Omaha, Neb.—"Is the word 'often' ever compared 'oftener' and 'oftenest'? I am positive that I have seen these forms, but am unable to find authority."

The word *often* may be compared in either way: (1) by adding *-er* and *-est*, or (2) by prefixing *more* and *most*. The latter is the more frequently used.

"M. J. C.," Jeffersonville, Ga.—"Kindly tell me the origin and exact meaning of the expression 'the fine Italian hand.'"

We have seen no account of the origin of the phrase, "fine Italian hand," but have supposed that its first reference was to the Italian style of handwriting now in common use. The former English (or Gothic) style is still seen in German script. The phrase connotes also the deftness and skill of earlier Italian diplomacy, and implies a spirit and a kind of unscrupulousness and underhand dealing characteristic of the earlier, and even of much modern, diplomacy.

"M. M. B.," South St. Paul, Minn.—"Kindly give me the pronunciation of Madison *Cawein's* name."

The name *Cawein* is pronounced kay-wine (*ay* as in *day*, and *wein* like the English word *wine*; accent on the last syllable.

"J. O.," New York, N. Y.—"What is the proper pronunciation of 'Ade'?"

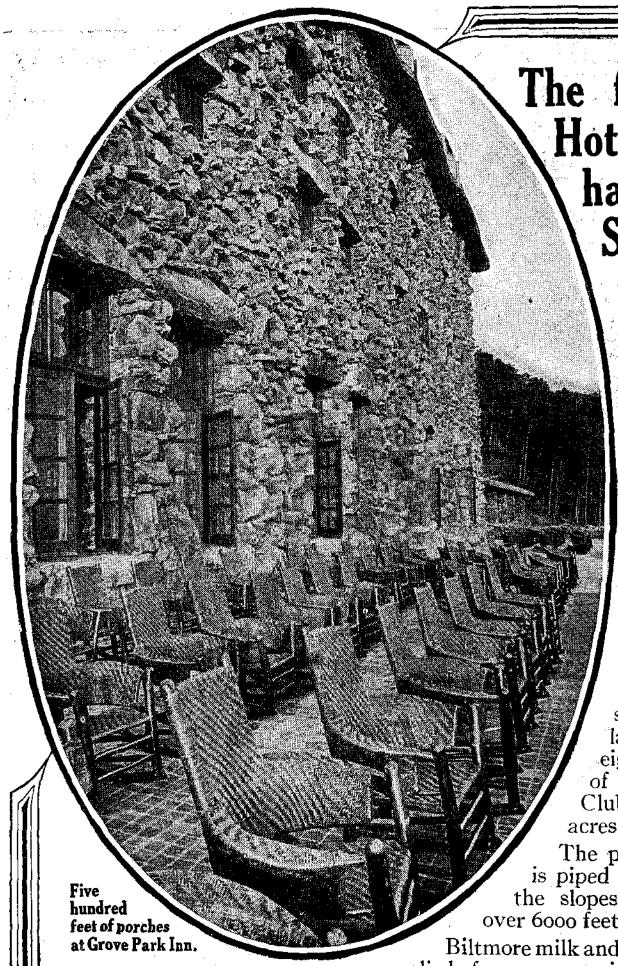
Ade is pronounced like the English word *aid*.

"W. W. W.," Coweta, Okla.—"Is it correct to say 'Rev. Beecher preached there once,' or should one say 'Rev. Mr. Beecher preached there once?'"

The title of a clergyman is "*The* Reverend," not "Reverend." If a name be used without the given name or initials, the title "Mr." should be used in addition; as, "*The* Reverend Mr. Beecher."

"S. J.," New York, N. Y.—"Which of the following phrases is right? 'Everybody *has his* own ideas about it' or 'Everybody *have their* own ideas about it.'"

The correct form is, "Everybody *has his* own ideas about it."



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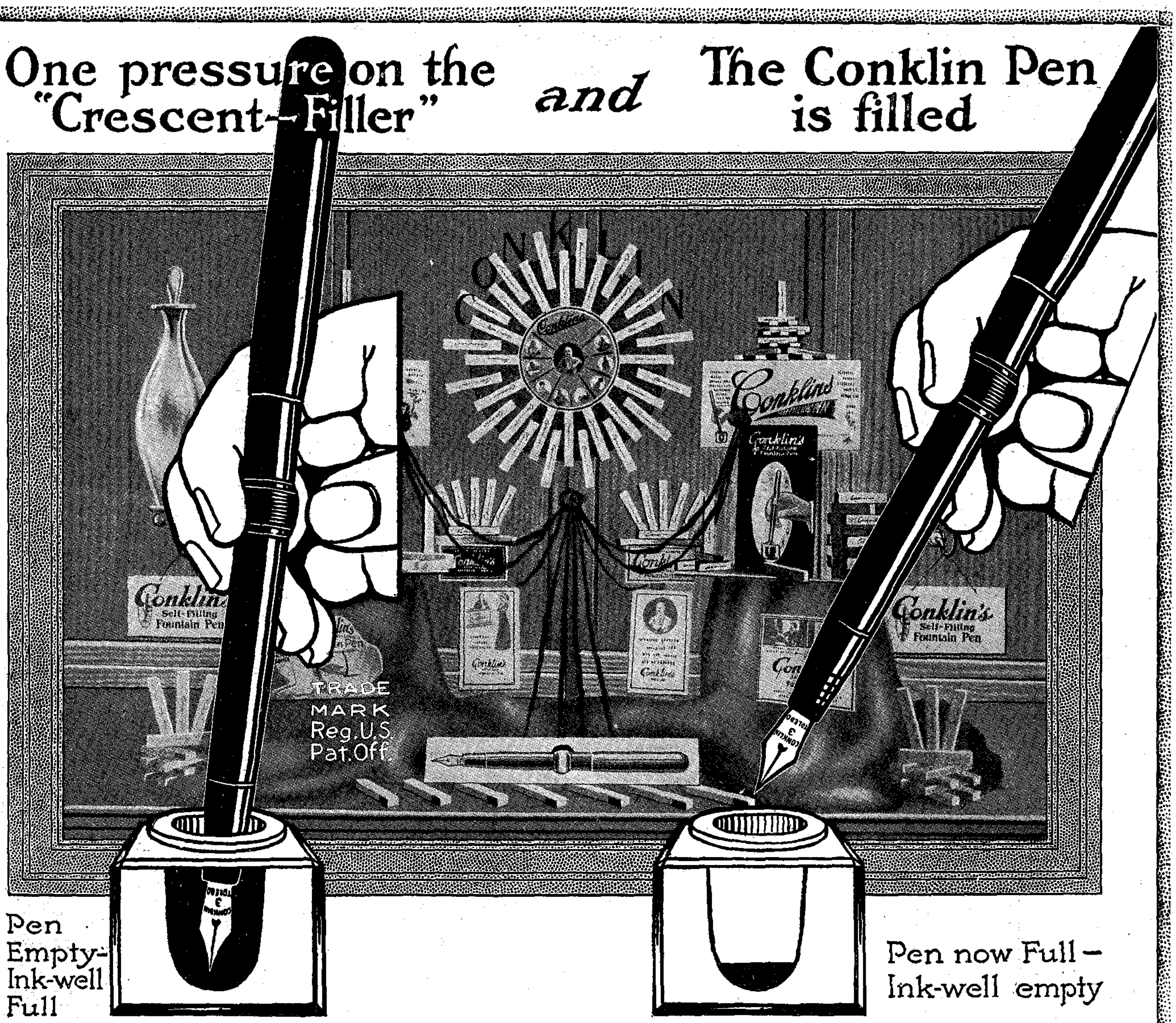
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